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CHERRY-BRANDY.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,030—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Route between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. CO.'S "OCEANA."

BAGGAGE belonging to Passengers by the "Oceana" can be sent to the VICTORIA DOCKS, for Shipmention THURSDAY, and upto 8 A.M., on FRIDAY, 6th instant, or to the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, up to 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. Only Hand Packages will be received in the Launch which conveys Passengers to the Ship.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3260	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Monle	21st "
† ASSAM	3260	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6908	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3260	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4173	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3260	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3260	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3260	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4208	800	G W Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

April 4th	April 18th
May 2nd	May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 320	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,469	350	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ARABIA	3,546	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 24, 1894.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th April, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 5th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1894. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden	3212	about 17th May.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1894.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.
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VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Collections, Rs. 5-8, 8-8, 12-8, 20-0, and 50-0.
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ALL PACKING AND CARRIAGE *free*.
CHOICE BULBS.
Largest Stock in India. In Collections,
"A" 164 Bulbs, Rs. 20; "B" 93 Bulbs, Rs. 12-0
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	Cash. Bot. Rs. a.	Cash. Half Bot. Rs. a.	Credit. Bot. Rs. a.	Credit. Half Bot. Rs. a.
This is a very popular Breakfast Wine, and is of special value ..... Per doz.	14 0	7 14	15 12	8 12

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A very favourite Wine, suitable for "Cup" or Breakfast.. Per doz.	14 0	7 14	15 12	8 12

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	Cash. Bot. Rs. a.	Cash. Half Bot. Rs. a.	Credit. Bot. Rs. a.	Credit. Half Bot. Rs. a.
A Wine very pleasing to the Palate and of good body... Per doz.	17 8	9 14	19 8	11 0

SUPERIOR MEDOC.

	Cash. Bot. Rs. a.	Cash. Half Bot. Rs. a.	Credit. Bot. Rs. a.	Credit. Half Bot. Rs. a.
A Dinner Wine, full bodied, and of high character and flavour ..... Per doz.	21 8	13 8	24 0	15 0

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Soft with a full and fine flavour ..... Per doz.	28 8	15 0	32 0	16 12

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	Cash. Bot. Rs. a.	Cash. Half Bot. Rs. a.	Credit. Bot. Rs. a.	Credit. Half Bot. Rs. a.
Extremely delicate and endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet ..... Per doz.	36 0	20 0	40 0	22 4

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Very Choice, and much sought after, possessing great fragrance and delicate bouquet ..... Per doz.	43 8	24 0	48 8	27 0

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Measurement Required:—HEIGHT, NECK, CHEST, AND SLEEVE.
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CAUTION.

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From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name, whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

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If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons: Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

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SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
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THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
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PRIME GINGER-ALE,
In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by
A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM
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FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.
While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

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SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be ..... Rs.	0 12
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MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia ...	1 0
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Bottles Charged Extra.
Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening;
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Open and decant gently *on ice*.
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.
KEMP & CO., LD.,
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LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

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Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design ..... Rs.	45, Rs. 85, and 95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 12 inches	110
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Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 38 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
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CAPITAL AND RESERVES ..... Rs. 16,57,900.
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HEAD MASTER: REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.
THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.
Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at
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Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.
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PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "HURLO," arrived from HULL via KARACHI, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1894. Agents.

THE S. S. "TRESCO."

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their CLAIMS, if any, immediately, as none will be ENTERTAINED after the Steamer leaves.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents, s. s. "Tresco."

NOTICE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY that from THIS DATE, I shall not hold myself RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBT or DEBTS contracted by my Wife, SULHA.

J. H. S. JOSEPH.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1894.

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 25 (Twenty-five) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1893, has been declared, and will be paid to the Shareholders on this Register on the 26th of March, 1894, at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of April, 1894, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23th March, 1894.

COMPRESSED PELLETS
OF PURE DRUGS.

VOICE PELLETS, Cocaine Borax and Chlorate of Potash ..... } For the Voice, invaluable to Public Speakers and Singers.....per Bottle As. 8

BICARBONATE OF SODA PELLETS ..... } For Indigestion, Acidity, &c ..... per Bottle As. 6

CASCARA SAGRADA PELLETS ..... } For Habitual Constipation, one or two at Bed time .....per Bottle As. 8

CHLORATE OF POTASH PELLETS ..... } For Sore-throat, Hoarseness, &c .....per Bottle As. 6

PHILLIPS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.

LABORATORIES: Victoria House, Byculla. SALE ROOMS: Fort and Cumballa Hill.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

CROFT MODY & Co.

ARMANDE FRERES'
CHAMPAGNE.
CUVEE RESERVEE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 36
One dozen Pints ..... „ 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & Co.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs.	4	0 Per 100.
TRABUCOS.....	„	3 12	„
COQUETAS.....	„	3 8	„

lease compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1.....	Rs.	4	0 per 100
„ 2.....	„	3 12	„
Torpedo Specials No. 1.....	„	3 4	per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and "BAHADUR TORPEDOS," the very Latest Brand out.

"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS, AND "SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles, Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 6 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR AND PUNCHGANI.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th Instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay (unless previously sold by private contract), by order of the surviving Executor of the will of the late W. A. L. McKenzie, Esquire:—

LOT No. 1.

A large piece of land, with a bungalow standing thereon, known as "Westward," situate at Mahableshwar, registered No. 24, in the office of the Superintendent. The bungalow is furnished and is close to "Bella Vista" and "Rockdale," and is considered one of the best sites on the hill. The annual Government assessment is Rs. 8-1 for this and lot No. 2, and will be apportioned. The furniture is included in the sale. The letting value of the bungalow for the hot season is Rs. 1,000 and during the cold season Rs. 200.

LOT No. 2.

A small piece of land at Mahableshwar, with a bungalow and outhouses thereon, known as "Park Hall." This property adjoins Lot No. 1, and is let for the coming hot season for Rs. 500. Its usually letting value is Rs. 600. The bungalow has a good reputation, and is furnished. The furniture will be included in the sale.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land containing 11 acres and 35 goonthas with a bungalow standing thereon, known as "Eagle's Nest," at Mahableshwar, register of No. 41, in Superintendent's Office. It is situate in a prominent position in the Lodwick and Sidney Point Road, is close to the "Dhobi's Waterfall," and commands an extensive beautiful view. The bungalow is pucka-built with corrugated iron roof, and is completely furnished, and has glass and crockery ware all included in the sale. Extensive servants' quarters and stabling. Rent for hot season Rs. 450 to 700, and for cold season Rs. 60 per month. Annual assessment Rs. 34-14.

LOT No. 4.

A piece of land, with two bungalows standing thereon, known as "Willie Cottage" and "Arthur Cottage," situate at Panchgani. These bungalows are in the same compound, about 70 feet distant from each other, and each of them yields Rs. 300 per annum. They are plainly furnished, and the furniture is included in the sale. These properties will, if necessary to suit the convenience of purchasers, be sold separately

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the executor, or to the undersigned, to whom also Tenders for purchase by private contract may be made.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Commissariat Office Building, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture made to order, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a splendid ebonyzed semi-grand pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in very good order, very handsome Satsuma and Kaga vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of Lieutenant J. A. EZECHIEL, Commissariat Department, and other gentlemen left for England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD AND RIPON ROAD.

Under Instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th and THURSDAY, the 12th days of April, 1894, at the respective times hereafter mentioned, the following immoveable properties ordered to be sold pursuant to the Decree made in suit No. 131 of 1892, and dated the 31st August 1893, and to the Warrant for sale made in the said suit and dated the 11th day of January 1894, in which Sir Charles Stewart Forbes of Newe and Edinglassie, in the County of Aberdeen, N B, Baronet, George Stewart Forbes, Edward Walker and James Thorburn, all residing in the United Kingdom and carrying on business together in partnership as Merchants at 9, King William Street, in the City of London, under the style of Forbes, Forbes and Company, by Philip Bourchier Saville, of Bombay, their constituted attorney, were Plaintiffs and Bai Mariamboo, of Bombay, Mohomedan, the widow of Hassumally Lalmeya, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, deceased, residing at Bhoosari Moholla, Bombay, without the Fort, which said Mariamboo is now carrying on business as a merchant at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, under the style of Hassumally Lalmeya and Shaik Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur and Moolla Ali Asgharally bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedans, residing at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, the Executrix and Executors of the last will of the said deceased, Bhaially Lalmeya, residing at Kolapur Gate, Ahmedabad, Borah Mahomedan, Abdool Hoosein Lalmeya, residing at Begumpoora, Surat, Borah Mahomedan, and Saleybhai Abdool Hoosein or Hassumaily, the alleged adopted son of the said deceased, a minor under the age of 18 years, now residing with his natural father, the said Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, and his alleged adoptive mother, the said Mariamboo, by the said Abdool Hosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, his guardian ad litem, and N. C. Macleod, Esq., the acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bai Mariamboo, the first defendant abovenamed, now an Insolvent, were defendants.

LOT No. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1894, at 1 P. M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Duncan Road without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the Sub-Registration District of Bhooleshwar, and now in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-two square yards and eight-ninths of a sandred square yard or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Ali Saheb Coor, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property now or late of Valubdas Vassonjee, and on or towards the west by the said Duncan Road, which said hereditaments and premises were some time past in the occupation of the tenants of Khoja Hassum Allibhoy and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Rustamjee Pestonjee Oomrigar, and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Hassumally Lalmeya, and are now partly in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver in the said suit and partly unoccupied and in the possession of the said Receiver, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 307 and 3966 and under New No. 7571, old survey Nos. 879 and 890 and new survey No. 4,301 and which said messuage or tenement was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 100 and 101, afterwards under No. 97, and is now assessed under Ward No. 7362, Streets Nos. 231-233, Duncan Road.

LOT No. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of a passage formed by Narrondas Govertdhundas and Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdas street, formerly in the sub-registration district of Bhooles'war, now in the sub-registration district of Bombay, and at or in the old Byculla Race Course, containing by admeasurement four thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of nine kathees (including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205 and registered by the lessor in his books under No. 2 and bounded on the east by a piece of land late the property of David Sassoon, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Mahomedally Abdoolally, on the west by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Jeewanjee Esmaljee together with the dwelling house messuage or bungalow thereon now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3885 and 3887 (1) street No. 72 74 Ripon Road, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassanally Lalmeya or his tenants, and are now in the possession of the Receiver in the said suit.

LOT No. 3.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 4-30 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said Suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the west side of Ripon Road in the Sub Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and sixty-four square feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i.e., on the east by the said Ripon Road, on the south by land now or late in the occupation of Abdul Kader, on the west by land now or late of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and on the north by a street now called Mahomedan Street, together with the messuage, dwelling house or chawl and stables erected thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3878, Street No. 65, Ripon Road, which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassumally Lalmeya or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.

LOT No. 4.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 5 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said Suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the east side of Ripon Road in the Sub Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and three square feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i.e., on the East by a passage known as Ghellabhoy Doolubdas Street, on the South by land now or late in the occupation of Abdul Kader, on the West by the said Ripon Road, and on the North by a passage, together with the messuage, dwelling house or chawl thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3880, Street No. 67, Ripon Road, which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassonally Lalmeya or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.

LOTS Nos. 3 and 4 (now divided by the Ripon Road aforesaid) are computed to contain together three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven square feet (equal to 8½ Kathees) and form the residue of two pieces of land together containing seven thousand square feet (equal to 14 Kathees) which were afterwards thrown together after deducting therefrom the area of land taken by the Municipality to form a portion of the said road amounting to 5½ Kathees and which two last-mentioned pieces of land were respectively formerly described as follows, viz:—

1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolubdass and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, in Bhooleshwar sub-district, in Bombay, at or in the Race Course, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of 7 Kathies (including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No. 7 and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said Lessor to Abdool Kadar Adamjee, on the east by the said passage, named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdoolallee Abdool Hoosein.

2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolubdass and named Ghellabhoy DoolabdassStreet in Bhooleshwar sub-district in Bombay, at or in the Race Course, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts being the equivalent of 7 Kathies including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No 205 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No 6 and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdass, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdool Cyoom Tyabally, and on the east by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolabdass Street, and on the north by the said passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or the Office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, at No 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Messrs. Bennett and Company, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Continued.*

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Strong-built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 Palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 Strong bay arab, 14½, 8 years, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Chesnut arab pony.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at B. B. & C. I. Railway Quarters, Delisle Road, Parel, near the Parel Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, table and hanging lamps, one nearly new cooking stove with copper boiler and utensils, wearing apparel, &c., the property of the late Mr. HENRY BRYAN.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of
Very Valuable Furniture
By JOHN ROBERTS and Others,
at 2, Morland Road, Byculla,
On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m.,
The property of Rev JOHN A. SELLER.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON &c., AT THE VICTORIA AND PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, April 4, 1894.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT COLABA, GRANT BUILDING, No. 1.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a lot of household drawing room, dining room, and bed room furniture, &c., the property of JAMES CHARLES MURRAY, Esq.

The property is on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.
Bombay, April 4, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD, PEARL, AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1894, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Administrators of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, consisting of very valuable pearl necklaces, pearl bangles, voilfools, goongree, kanthi, strings of pearls, diamond earrings, ear-drops, rings, emerald and ruby rings, gold watches, alberts, sankias, bangles, goongree, kantlis, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Khatri Abba Hajee Abdulla, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 4th April, 1892, the following:—

All that piece of leasehold (fazandari) land, together with two chawls built thereon, situate, lying, and being at the Elphinstone Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, without the Fort Walls, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 47 and two-ninth square yards, equivalent to 14½ kathis and 5½ square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 777, 435, 493, 754, and 754, new Nos. 11915 1295, and 12464, old Survey No. ( ), and new Survey Nos. 12631, 13632, 12633, and 23 and 4,2953, and bounded on the north by the Elphinstone Road, on the east by the property belonging to Hajee Alli Jan Mahomed, on the south by the water drain or sweeper's passage, and on the west by the fazandari public passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Khatri Abba Hajee Abdulla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Pestonjee Rustim and Kolah, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April, 4, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

3 cases white drill.
5 „ brown half hose 9-10 inch.
1 case merino ½ hose.
1 „ musical clocks.

On account and at the risk of Chuggan Hurruckchund—

10 cases silk warps manufactured by John Hadwan and Sons, of Kobroyd Mill.

On account and at the risk of Lukhmichund Sivdutroy—

1 bale mule twist, No. 12.
15 bales „ „ No. 10.

On account and at the risk of Sreeram Jeram—

5 bales mule twist, No. 20½.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, April 4, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE Sale of Landed Property at Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY next, the 11th inst.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 23 Tent, close to the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, wind-proof lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of M. T. CARROLL, Esq.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Anstey Lodge," Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome F. P. black and teakwood substantial household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, wind proof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, China and Satsuma flower vases, light victoria, &c., the property of ARTHUR C. TRAPP, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Row, Fort, above Messrs. C. Jost and Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of Dr. M. L. JELOWITZ, changing his residence.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Queen's Road, Chowpatty, next to the Islam Club, the valuable and handsome substantial made black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery, a first rate solid mahogany three-quarter size billiard table (convertible into a dining table) with ivory balls, cues, &c., by G. Wright & Co., large, a splendid solid mahogany iron-framed cottage piano by Soundy & Co., large marble clock, rich oil paintings, wind proof lamps, one pneumatic tyred safety bicycle by Globe Cycle Co, ice machine, &c., the property of G. E. LEMAISTRE, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine Villa," middle Colaba, near Post Office, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery, and glassware, mahogany semi grand pianoforte, light dogcart, powerful bay Arab horse, gentleman's saddle, large cooking stove with utensils, wind proof lamps, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of A. MAHLER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AND ELECTRIC APPARATUS, INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY, in Marine Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th April, and the following days, at 2 P. M., daily, the electric light plant apparatus, instruments and machinery, consisting of dynamos and motors, accumulators, batteries and storage cells, rheostats, arc lamps, carbons, incandescent lamps, electric table and hand lamps, wires and cables, insulators, switches, fuses, ceiling roses, lampholders, globes and reflectors, ornamental fittings, electrical bells, telephones, electrical instruments, medical and surgical instruments, portable steam engine and other machinery, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a fortnight before sale.

AUCTION SALE
OF ENTIRE FURNITURE & FITTINGS,
by Wimbridge, Roberts & Others,
at DADYSETT HILL, CUMBALLA,
On SATURDAY, 28th April, at 1 P.M.
Also the Whole of the Valuable Garden
On THURSDAY, 26th April, at 7 A.M.,
the property of H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, April 4, 1894.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Rs. 3-8-0
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 12th and 13th April, 1894, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. S. D. SASSOON, Deceased.

The BALLOTING BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th March, 1894.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st Proximo till the 1st of MAY next, any DOGS found Straying in the Streets, or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st March, 1894.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

A LADY for many years accustomed to the Care and Education of young Children, is anxious to meet with Two or More CHILDREN to join Three at present under her Care whose Parents are abroad.

They receive Devoted Attention as regards both their Health and Education. The Lady resides in one of the Healthiest Suburbs of London, and can give the Highest References.

Address "E. F.," care of this Office.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મદ્રાસ યુનિનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 20th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1894, at 4-30 P.M., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
2ND. To declare a Dividend.
3RD. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4TH. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5TH. To transact any such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની મુંબ,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1894.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 20th March to 4th April, 1894, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIATWALA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Eighteenth day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, All that the right, title and interest of the above named Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh Day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of One of the Clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Latebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 23 and 24, but now under Street No. 7678, and containing by admeasurment two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of an other square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutree Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter refered to as Lot. No. II.), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdoola Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub, and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorboy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand six square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 16313, Old Survey No. 736 and New Survey No. 3296, Ward No. 6769. 6774, Street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by Leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row, and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobbart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease, bearing date the Fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1870, at the annual rent of Rupees (314-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six, with right of perpetual renewal every twenty-one years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve, subject however as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September 1846, and made between one Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia of the one part and one Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy of the other part at the yearly rent of Rupees (290) two hundred and ninety.

LOT No. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yard sor thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No. 11690, and old Survey No. A-736, New Survey No. 2295, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rs. (10-3-0) ten and annas three, and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September 1846.

LOT No. V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Talbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2711, Collector's New No. 9716, Old Survey No. 1236, New Survey No. 4451 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under Ward No. 6375, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by Admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards, and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa and on or towards the South by the house of Cadrubhoy Sulleemjee.

LOTS No. 1 and 2 will be put up together and Lots 3 and 4 will also be put up together, but the Commissioner reserves the liberty to alter the order of the lots and to put up any lot or lots once or oftner separately or together in combination. Certain upset prices which are specified in the condition of sale have been fixed for the various lots under which no lot shall be knocked down.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attorneis for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kindred Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,157½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	16 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p. c.	{ 155 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70xd
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210
Miscellaneous.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	280 / 205
Back Bay Bathe	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Borers	6,666	200	135	18	45
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	160no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In	Liquidation			
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	4,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	60
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,160
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Gaspar & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	100	175	Rs. 23-12	304
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	150
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	8
Marcus & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96
Naperi Hotel Co	1,000	100	100	8 pr. ct.	80
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	5 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Pre Ganesh Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	90
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.,	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Karrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	16 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	2950
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		207½ 195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	290
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,275
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2500	2,50	Rs. 80	1,100
French	200	500	all	Nil	410
Garvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Gingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	375
Kashinadpure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munsur M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35 dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	180	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City				16	220
Press Co., Ld.	875	200	all		215
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	960

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,200	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	38
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Belary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	300
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,040xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	750
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	4,688	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	320
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	470
Framjee Mill	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30xd	660
Gingunghat Mill	700	600	600	4	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,160
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		260
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	515
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		110
Jawras Baloo.	1,000	1,00.	,000	35	340
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	30	585
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	555
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	144
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	755
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,567½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	65	1 890
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,305
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	1,305
Soonderlas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	140
Southern Mahratta	1,319	250	250	12½	330
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	557
Vaishnaker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	950	500	900	15	580
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Ewlen Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	27-11
China Leaf	"	27-2 Nominal.
Peixo. Bar Gold old	"	27-0 "
Do. do. new	"	26-12 "
Australia do.	"	27-8
Bombay do.	"	27-0
English Sovereigns	"	17-3
Do. Dracone	"	17-7-6
Bar Silver 11 Bottermoon	"	35-0
Do. 17½ do.	"	35-10
Carolus Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	155
o Francs	"	210-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4-30 p.m.
Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee's Lecture re Pasteurism, Framji Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Willard's Opera Company, Opening Night, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Graffoe entered the dock on Monday and the steamers Japan and Horatio yesterday; the steamer Ponani left it on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Pachumba entered, and the steamer Vasca left the dock yesterday.

THE POST GRADUATE LECTURE.—The Post Graduate Lecture will not be given to-day.

ANTI-PASTEURISM.—Dr. Bahadhurji will give a public lecture on "Pasteurism in its Relation to Hydrophobia and the proposed Pasteur Institute in India," at 5-30 this evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Moulvi Mehdi Alli Khan, of Hyderabad (Deccan), accompanied by twenty followers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, and is now staying at Dongersey Lane, Malabar Hill.

LECTURE.—In connection with the 27th anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj, Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., will deliver a lecture in English at the Samaj Mandir, at 6 p.m., this evening, on "The Life of Faith." The lecture is open to the public.

FIRE AT KANDAWADY.—On Monday, a fire broke out in the loft of a house, at Kandawady, belonging to Jeevaji Lalji, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 25-8. Some neighbours rushed into the house and extinguished the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THEFT BY A FELLOW-LODGER.—Mr. Thorward J. Elersia, residing at Frere Road, has reported to the police, that a fellow-lodger, named Donner, absconded with a bag, belonging to informant, containing clothing, a silver watch, currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 150.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A NEW COMER.—Chand Oosman, a Bengalee Haji, residing at Tembker Street, has reported to the police, that his friend Jamoo Asgar, aged thirty years, who arrived in Bombay about three days ago, went to the bazaar, at 4 p.m., on Monday, and has not since returned. Jamoo, when he left home, had on his person Rs. 150 in cash.

ACCIDENT TO A MUNICIPAL WATER CART-DRIVER.—Gunpat Ragoo, a Hindu, aged sixteen years, a Municipal water cart-driver, was at half-past 8 o'clock on Monday morning watering the Argyle Road, when he accidentally fell off his cart and one of the wheels passed over his left leg, fracturing the bone. He was conveyed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital and treated.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of March, 1894, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,007, among them the number of new admissions was 679, classified as below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	51	18	13	82
Vanias	93	42	42	177
Brahmins	101	18	23	142
Lohanas	18	3	3	24
Other castes	157	35	62	254
Total	420	116	143	679

The average daily attendance was 97. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following sums received in aid of the funds of this dispensary. Previously acknowledged, Rs. 5,565 ; from Messrs. Jamnadas Narshi Khatao, Rs. 250, Vasanji Nandji, Rs. 101, Karsandas Laxmidas, Re. 1 50, Hirji Govunji, Rs. 51, Kalyanji Ratanji Gore, Rs. 201, Mulji Jetha and Co., Rs. 250, and Vasanji Khimji, Rs. 251. ; —total, Rs. 1,154 ; grand total, Rs. 6,719.

THEFT IN A PORTUGUESE CLUB.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged Baptis Silva, a Goanese, a suspicious character, with theft in respect of ten white trousers and one white shirt, collectively valued at Rs. 22, belonging to Marian Mazcelle, another Goanese. The complainant and accused lived together in a Portuguese Club, at Cavel Street. Last January, the complainant went to his native country, Goa, leaving a box containing wearing apparel. He returned on Sunday last and went to the room where he had left the box and clothes. He found the box broken open, and the clothes removed. Information was given to the police, and Inspector Wilson, after making inquiries, discovered that the accused had committed the offence. He was immediately arrested, and the police officer recovered the clothes he had pledged with various Marwaris. The complainant identified the property as his own, and the Marwaris pointed out the accused as the man who had pledged the property with them. After recording the evidence, his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRESENTATION TO A EUROPEAN SPINNING MASTER.—On Monday, the workmen of the Spinning Department of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, gave an address to Mr. Thomas Mills, the spinning Master, on the eve of his severing his connection with the above mill. At about 12-30 p.m., the European employes of the mill, consisting of Messrs. J. Rowley, E. H. Barnes. J. Scholes, F. Dawson, A. Davis, E. Barthwick, J. Covell, and T. Beech, together with the staff and all the workmen of the Spinning Department assembled on the mill premises. The address, which was read to Mr. Mills, was as follows:—"We, the undersigned men of the Spinning Department of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, beg to approach you with our best wishes, and regret your early severance from us. We are very sorry to miss such a kind and thoughtful master as you have proved yourself, and regret much that circumstances would not permit you to remain with us for a longer period. In conclusion, we wish you a long and happy career elsewhere. We remain, Sir, your most obedient servants, the Workmen of the Spinning Department." The address was accompanied by a gold watch and a guard, valued at about Rs. 275, and was enclosed in a sandalwood-box. Mr. Mills replied in suitable terms, and the proceedings terminated after Mr. Mills and party had been decorated with garlands and bouquets.

DEATHS FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Bullu Moraree, a stonemason, aged fifty years, residing at Purbhadavi Road. About three week ago, Ballu, together with other masons, was working at a new bazaar, being built in that locality. At about 4 o'clock deceased placed a stone that was about two feet and a half square and six inches thick on its end, and commenced working at it, when it accidentally fell on his left foot, causing a bleeding wound above the heel. About eight days ago the deceased's jaws were locked up, and he was seized with spasms, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the spasms increased in severity : he lost flesh and strength, delirium set in, and he died on Monday. The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital was of opinion that death was due to tetanus following the wound on the left heel and a verdict in accordance with his opinion was returned by the jury.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner, at the Hindu Burning-ground yesterday, on view of the body of Choonilal Hujarimull, aged sixteen years, a servant to one Lukhmichund Lalji, a sweetmeat-seller, having his shop at Shaik Memon Street. About a month ago, at 10 a.m., the deceased while walking in his master's shop, accidentally trod on a nail sustaining a punctured wound in one of his heels. About fifteen or twenty days ago symptoms of tetanus appeared. Deceased was taken to Dr. Dias who treated him until his death, which took place on Monday last. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—The Very Rev. H. Jurgens, S. J., secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 31st March, 1894 :—Mr. James H. Sleigh, Rs. 100 ; H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I., (in commemoration of his visit to Bombay) through Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and C. B. Lynch, each Rs. 50 ; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., and Hormusjee Muncherji Cama's Charity, Fund for 1893, each Rs. 25 ; Mr. G. Cotton, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity and Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, each Rs. 20 ; Bai Avabai Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., Mr. J. M. Campbell, I.C.S., M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., Mr. Fred. Yorke-Smith, M.A., Mr. W. Richardson, F.S.F., Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Mr. R. Gilbert, and T., each Rs. 10 ; Mr. L. Penny, C.E., F.A.O., Mr. T. O'Callaghan, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Brother, Mr. I. O'Connell, Mr. S. A. Duigan, A. McK., Mr. D. Gostling, Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, C.E.K., Mr. H. E. Dunk, Mr. G. Prior de Saone, Mr. E. Spinner, Mr. P. Byrne, and Mr. Alex J. Agabeg, each Rs. 5. Further donations will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged. The hospital is at present having increased demands on its resources and in order to ameliorate its condition an afternoon concert, organized by Mr. T. S. Hamilton, I.C.S., was held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 27th March, in aid of the funds under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris. Her Excellency Lady Harris, C.I., was present, and manifested a lively interest in the proceedings.

LECTURE ON BIMETALLISM.

THE third lecture of the series organised by the Wilson College Literary Society was delivered by Rev. R. Macomish, M.A., B.D., on Saturday afternoon, before a large audience, the subject of the lecture being "Bimetallism." The Hon. Mr. W. R. Macdonnel presided.

The lecturer began by defining bimetallism, and explaining the proposal of the bimetallist, viz., that the mints of a group or league of countries should be open for the coinage of gold and silver, and that both the gold and silver coins should be legal tender for the payment of debts at a certain ratio to be fixed in advance by this group of States. To show how the question emerged, he then gave a brief review of the functions of money, explained the working of Gresham's Law, and pointed out the necessity of having a standard of deferred payments, which should not be liable to sudden and violent fluctuations. From this the world had protected itself by adopting the durable metals, silver and gold, as its money. But no standard was perfect, and it could not protect itself from gradual change. The demand for money consisted of the goods on sale for money, and the supply of money was the amount in circulation at the time. The cost of production could only tell upon the value of money through influencing its quantity. When the supply of money became less in proportion to the demand there was a rise in the value of gold, or silver, or both, as the case might be. When the supply increased upon the demand, there was a fall in the value of money, one metal or both, as the case might be. In the former case, there was appreciation, with falling prices in the latter, depreciation, with rising prices. Each of these was an evil, but a gradual depreciation was less hurtful than a gradual appreciation, because it diminished the burden of fixed charges, favoured the debtor class to which a large proportion of those who carried on the business of the world belonged, and gave a stimulus to enterprise. Appreciation, on the other hand, laid a tightening grasp upon commerce and increased the burden of fixed charges. It was the bimetallist's contention that this process of appreciation had been going on for some years in regard to gold, that the best means of checking it was bimetallism, and that by the adoption of that system, not only would the fluctuations in the value of the precious metals in relation to commodities be rendered less severe but gold and silver would be so tied together that they could not fly apart from each other. The lecturer then showed how in a bimetallic country, in case of any change in the ratio, the cheaper metal would drive the dearer from the coinage in accordance with Gresham's Law. Debtors would seek to pay their debts with the cheaper metal. If that metal were gold then gold would flow into the country and silver would flow out, until, if the process continued long enough, the currency would be entirely gold. In that case there would no longer be any force left to prevent gold and silver from flying further apart. But the bimetallist claimed that there was a force to prevent this process from going on to completion, a compensatory action. If one metal became cheaper, the increased demand for it would tend to raise its value, while at the same time the diminution of the demand for the dearer metal would tend to lower its value, until, by the operation of this double force, the old ratio was restored. The larger the bimetallic area, the smaller would be the area of the outside supply; the more quickly would the compensatory action assert itself, the more trifling would be the divergence of ratio possible, and the speedier the return to the old ratio. No bimetallists desired that any single country should make the experiment. What was claimed was that a league of the chief commercial nations of the world would form an area of demand so large as to prevent any material departure from the ratio fixed upon. Bimetallism did not propose to interfere directly with the open market, but it said that the chief demand for the metals being for purposes of coining, the coined metal would give the law to the uncoined. It acknowledged that the fluctuations of value would be more frequent than under a single standard, but pointed out that they would be much less severe. To use Jevon's illustration, there would be a connecting pipe between the two reservoirs, so that the effects of any excessive supply or demand would be distributed over both. The lecturer then showed by quotations that an increasing number of monometallists acknowledged that the bimetallic system, if once set going, would prove workable. If an example of the working of the system was sought in history, the bimetallist pointed to France, which from 1803 to 1873 had been bimetallic at the rate of 15½ to 1, and showed how she had held the two metals together during all that period, even during the strain of the gold discoveries of 1848 and 1851. When Germany demonetized her silver, and became at the same time a buyer of gold, the strain became too severe, and the Latin Union closed its mints to silver. Since then there had been a steady appreciation of gold, with all its attendant evils, and continual fluctuations in the relative values of silver and gold. Bimetallists claimed that bimetallism would (1) give a steadier money than either of the metals separately, and would in the present check the appreciation of gold, and (2) establish a par of exchange between the gold and silver countries. After touching upon some of the objections to bimetallism, the lecturer referred to the fixing of a ratio. It was a great preliminary difficulty, but did not seem insuperable. In closing he referred to India. India, as a silver country, had gained through escaping the calamity of falling prices, and her prices had been remarkably stable during these years. On the other hand she had suffered through the injury caused to trade by the fluctuations in the relative values of silver and gold, and though having heavy gold payments to make with a silver revenue, the recent action of America had caused her to close her mints in self-defence, and to prevent immediate danger ; and now that she had refused to bear the burden of the depreciation of silver, bimetallism was brought more prominently to the front, as a suggested remedy for the currency troubles of the world.

The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, pointed out that all should seek to make themselves acquainted, with the subject at this time, as bimetallism would now come more prominently forward in consequence of recent events. Professor Badhkamkar then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. The vote having been cordially accorded, the proceedings terminated.

DARING BURGLARY AT DHOBI TALAO.

A BURGLARY of a very daring nature is reported to have been committed on Saturday, at Dhobi Talao. On Sunday evening, the police were informed that a house, occupied by Nowroji Nasserwanji, and situated at Dhus Wady, Dhobi Talao, had been broken into, an entrance having been effected through a window on the first floor at the back of the house, by removing one of the iron bars and displacing another of the windows by boring holes at the base of the bars with a large auger and then smashing or forcing open the inner wooden shutter of the window. Having thus entered the room the thief or thieves ransacked a writing desk. The depredators then entered another room, which was separated from the first by a passage, by removing the staple and chains of the door of the first room by drilling holes around the staple with the auger and by removing the lock on the door of the second room, in which a wooden box containing the property alleged to have been stolen and other property found intact, was kept. This box was found to have been broken open, but the complainant was unable to say at the time, whether any portion of the property was stolen. On Monday morning, however, the complainant, on making further examination of his property discovered that jewellery, consisting of gold finger rings, earrings, diamond earrings, gold watch and chain, two guineas, gold mohurs, gold bracelets, &c.. and ladies' wearing apparel, consisting of silk *sarees*, drawers, jackets, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 2,322, had been stolen from the wooden box.

On his return to England from America. Mr W. T. Stead told an interviewer that in Chicago there was a feeling of positive dismay, especially among the Irish, at the announcement of Mr. Gladstone's resignation. "They would not believe it possible," he said, "despite my most emphatic assurances that it was inevitable. After Mr. Gladstone there is no English statesman who commands any esteem or admiration in America. Of our public men I should say that John Burns stands very nearly in the first rank, at least among the masses of American working men. You will have seen that the American Federation of Labour passed a unanimous resolution inviting him to visit the country this autumn. I sincerely hope that he will go."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

CLAIM TO A DECEASED WIFE'S ORNAMENTS.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE NANAWATI VS. BAIKAIJI, WIDOW.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant be ordered to deliver up certain ornaments, clothes, and cash to him, or to pay the value thereof, together with the costs of the suit. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustom and Kolah, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff, at present residing at Hubli, in the Dharwar District, said that he was betrothed to Mithibai, a daughter of the defendant, in May 1889; and that the marriage was celebrated in December following. Presents of jewellery, gold and silver ornaments, and costly apparel, were made to the plaintiff and his wife on betrothal and marriage, consisting of fifteen ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,670, twenty-six sets of clothes, two costly "sarrees," and other clothes of the value of Rs. 1,381-8, and Rs. 303 in cash. These were all entrusted to the defendant for safe custody shortly before the death of Mithibai, which occurred on 9th October, 1892. By the customs and usages of the Parsees, the plaintiff, on the death of his wife, became entitled to the ornaments, clothes, and cash. The defendant was also possessed of ornaments of the plaintiff of the value of Rs. 842, and also of ornaments and silver toys made by the plaintiff for the use of his infant son, of the value of Rs. 458 and clothes worth Rs. 108. The plaintiff had demanded the same from the defendant, but she denied possession thereof.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, reviewed the facts of the case. His lordship remarked that, in alluding to the letters that had passed between the parties before the institution of the suit, Mr. Jardine had contended that they must have been written with the cognizance of the defendant, and that they indicated a sort of conspiracy on the latter's part to deny possession of the plaintiff's goods and to deprive him of them, and that the evidence on the point should be disbelieved. His lordship was unable to adopt that view, but the letters were wholly indefensible and most disgraceful to the writer ; and it was impossible to rely upon the defendant's evidence after hearing the answers she had given in cross-examination. The correspondence even cast a doubt over the defendant's *bona fides*, but his lordship hesitated to believe that the defendant ever intended to defeat the plaintiff's claim by denying that her daughter had left things in her house, or that there was any such conspiracy as was contended for. The defendant's offer to give up the daughter's ornaments and clothes and pay the costs led his lordship to presume that she would not run the risk of having to pay further costs by knowingly keeping back things which she at the time at all events had in her possession. The evidence left no doubt in his lordship's mind that at the time Mithibai was the custodian of her ornaments, though there was no reliable evidence to show where she kept them while she was at the defendant's house. There was no doubt but that she had all or a greater part of her ornaments at her father-in-law's house previous to September, 1892, and that then she took them to her mother's house. His lordship, having dealt with the evidence regarding the possession of the ornaments and clothes, held that the greater portion of the property belonged to the plaintiff, and decreed that the defendant was to deliver up to the plaintiff ornaments valued at Rs. 675 and clothes valued at Rs. 111-8-0, or their money value. His lordship added that the custom by which the plaintiff had succeeded did not appear to be popular among the Parsis ; and his lordship did not wonder at it. The plaintiff had at disproportional expense succeeded in indicating it against the mother of his deceased wife, who, a poor woman, had deprived herself of her own ornaments to deck his bride, and had succeeded in wresting them from her now. His right to do so was a legal one, and however much his lordship might desire it, he did not feel justified in depriving him of costs. The plaintiff must pay the defendant's costs save those of the third issue, and of that day, which his lordship said he had himself unnecessarily occasioned, and which were to be borne by the plaintiff and defendant respectively.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY

IMPERATRIX VS. JAVECHARAM RAJARAM.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 20th February last, convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust as a clerk of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and of abetment of the offence, sentencing him to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the first charge and six months for the second. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, with Mr. Motilal Munshi, appeared for the accused ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering their lordships' judgment, said :—Mr. Jardine as counsel for the prisoner Javecharam has raised several questions on the law of evidence, which we will consider before dealing with the facts. He objects to the Magistrate recording and using as evidence the statement made by the other prisoner Ahmed Hussen, while in the custody of the police, viz., that he had received the railway tickets from Javecharam and another. We are of opinion that this is an admission of a criminating circumstance on which the prosecution evidently rely, and which has weighed with the Magistrate in his judgment on the facts. The ruling in Imperatrix vs. Pandharinath, I. L. R. 6, Bombay 36, being applicable, we must hold that the admission of this statement as evidence was contrary to sections 25 and 26 of the Indian Evidence Act. Mr. Jardine contended that the witness Mahomed Ali, as well as the detective Moorar Rao, who supplied the marked money used as payment for the tickets, and the other two policemen, Mya Jan and Aga Ala, who were present as detectives when the alleged corrupt payment for the tickets was made to Javecharam, are participators in the crime, and that, therefore, their evidence being that of accomplices, must be weighed with caution and requires corroboration as settled by a long series of judgments : Q. E. vs. Maganlal, I.L.R. 14 Bombay, 115 ; Q. E. vs. Chagan, ibid 331. But we find in the evidence no suggestion of any criminal act on the part of Mya Jan and Aga Ala. With regard to Moorar Rao's supplying the marked money, we are not able to pronounce that this act makes him an accomplice, and we believe that in an unreported case a similar act was so treated here, following the principle of Emp, v. Umi. I. L. R., 6, Bom. 120. The action of the spy and informer Mahomed Ali, in suggesting and initiating the present offence of selling these tickets, by going to the prisoner, Ahmed Hussen, and offering to buy some used tickets, does appear to this Court to have been a criminal offence, the act not being excused or justified by any exception in the Indian Penal Code, or by the doctrine which distinguishes the spy from the accomplice, applied by Lord Ellenborough in Rex vs Despard, 28 State Trials 489, by Mr. Justice Maule, in Reg. vs. Mullins, 3 Cox 534, and by this Court in Q E vs. Mona Puna, I L R 16, Bom. 661, and Q E vs. Shanker Cr. Rul. 91 of 21st December 1888. Mahomed Ali appears from his own account to have been the first instigator of the present offence : not merely a spy, who knowing of criminal doing or doings which will culminate in a crime merely, pretends to concur with the perpetrators. Mere good intention does not ordinarily excuse a criminal act. As remarked by Cockburn C.J., in the case of the Queensland Unmasked, Reg. vs. Hicklin, L R 3 Q B 360, whom we quote about illegal proclamations of indemnity to criminals in Q E vs. Chagan I. L. R. 14 Bom, 351, honest objects may not be attained by breaking the law, and a man must be taken to have intended what was the natural consequence of his act. The strictness of the law and the habit of the Courts not to allow exceptions not sanctioned by the Legislature have been illustrated in several important judgments of this Court, e.g., in Maganlal's case, I. L. R. 14, Bom. 115, where we dealt with the excuse of fear as regards criminal acts done to avert supposed injury to the perpetrator in Q. E. vs. Ganesh Khanderao, 13 ibid 506, as regards hoaxes and jokes carried too far. The reason may be found in the fact that, when an enterprise stamped as criminal by the law is once begun, the beginner who, without any immoral intention, has started it, may soon find himself powerless to control the circumstances, the passions of others, or his own inclinations ; and so the very evil he set himself to combat may result from his criminal act. He may set his trap to catch a habitual criminal, and the bait may be an enticement to a person who has not been tempted to the crime before. Therefore, as a safeguard to the simple and the tempted, a good faith may waver, as well as to other people put in peril, the law marks off certain acts as punishable. This discussion shows the need of appraising the action of Mahomed Ali, whom the learned counsel discredits as a breaker of the law and an accomplice. We will now examine the authorities. At the trial of Colonel Despard for high treason, Lord Ellenborough says those persons do not partake of the crimin

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WILLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

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GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 4TH APRIL,
AND
THURSDAY, 5TH APRIL.
THE GREAT GAIETY BURLESQUE,
"RUY BLAS,"
OR, "THE BLASE ROUE."

CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Don Cæsar De Bazan.....Mr. Harry Hall.
And
Ruy Blas.....Miss Vera Patey.
A FEAST OF TERPSICHOREAN SURPRISES.
Miss VERA PATEY ——as—— RUY BLAS,
ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE ENGLISH PRESS TO BE THE ONLY SUCCESSOR TO NELLIE FARREN.
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See Miss PATEY and Mr. HALL in the Screamingly Ludicrous Burlesque of
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FRIDAY, 6TH APRIL,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."
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"LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS."
Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Third and Back Seats.
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DIAMONDS FOR ROYALTY.

THE finest BRILLIANT DIAMONDS that have ever been found may now be inspected at Messrs. MARCKS & Co.'s ESTABLISHMENT. The Purity and Colour of these fine stones are beyond comparison, while for effective cutting, producing the maximum of sharpness and lustre, magnificently grand and dazzling, they are Unsurpassed.

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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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DIAMOND RUBIES and SAPPHIRE RINGS, and other Precious Stones and Beautiful Jewellery, and all Kinds of Loose Stones.

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CASHMERE SHAWLS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c., to be had CHEAP at

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3.

At 99¾ for Consols, and 108¾ for Indian Sterling Loan, those Securities were unchanged in London yesterday. The market rate of discount was reduced by 1/8 per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1 1/8 and 1¼ per cent., respectively. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £59 1/8 The price of Bar Silver further advanced ¼d. per lb., to 28 ¼; and in New York the metal was a cent dearer, at 62 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·88¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 5/8d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay, via the Canal, was 3d. higher, at 8s. 3d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 99½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at Fcs. 25·18.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 33½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone of the market easier; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 32½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market easier; Brown Rapeseed at 30s. per 416 lbs. cif, sellers, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, market easier; and Linseed at 37½s. per 416 lbs., cif, sellers, April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market quiet.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening; Surats and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 1/8d. for April-May deliveries, and 4 13-64d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged yesterday, at 7¼ cents per lb.; and July Futures were quoted at 7·77 cents—7 points above the last quotation for June. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales, and the total arrivals this season now compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts ...	8,000	10,000	8,000
Two days' do. ...	15,000	17,000	16,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893 ...	5,444,000	4,529,000	6,486,000

Our local Cotton market has been firm to-day at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round, and a considerable business has been done in both directions. Of this, Exporters are credited with 2,300 bales, of which 700 are contracts for New Westerns, for May delivery, at Rs. 194; and the balance purchasers of 400 Dholleras, at Rs. 191; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 178; 200 each of Mowa, at Rs. 192-205; Bhownugger, at Rs. 197; Broach, at Rs. 231; and Kamptee, at Rs. 184; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 191 per candy; while the Mills have bought 2,700 bales, consisting of 700 Khangaum, at Rs. 186; 500 each of Veerumgaum (old) at Rs. 185½; and Julgaum, at Rs. 175; 400 Dharwar, at Rs. 200-3; 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 168, and Miraj Ginned, at Rs. 198; and 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 207 per candy.

WHEAT continues in very limited request for export, the tone of the market quiet, and prices unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—The active demand from shippers which we noticed in this market yesterday has not been sustained to-day, business having been upon only a moderate scale; but the feeling has been steady. *Linseed* has declined in value half an anna per cwt., but other kinds show no further change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,161	bales
Wheat	21,561	cwts.
Linseed	71,311	"
Rapeseed	12,000	"
Gingelly	4,791	"
Poppy	1,877	"
Groundnuts	11,108	"
Castorseed	1,159	"
Rice	7,891	"

FREIGHTS are weak, and rates for prompt shipment are depressed by re-lets. An April loading steamer has been fixed at 18s. 3d. per ton, for one picked port; and a handy May-loading steamer at 21s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet again at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 23-32d. Demand, at which we heard of but little enquiry. Calcutta quotations coming steady at 1s. 1 23-32d. to 3/4d. for Telegraphic, rates here steadied for the moment, and little ready Telegraphic was reported for cash at 1s. 1¾d. for Merchants' Bills, 1s. 1 7/8d. for April delivery, and 1s. 1 27-32d. for May, for three months' sight Credits, was named at opening; but that class of Paper still continuing scarce for any delivery, rates became easier, 1s. 1 27-32d. for the mail became the rate; and 1s. 1 13-16d for May and 1s. 1 25-32d. for June. A good amount of Bank remittance is reported to have changed hands to-day between Banks on the bases of 1s. 1¾d., and 1s. 1 23-32d. Telegraphic for ready, and 1s. 1 5/8d. for forward transfer, the market again closing weaker as follows:

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 11-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1¾d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 1 27/32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1'45¾.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted at 103 7/8 for Fours both for Money and Account; but advanced 1/16 per cent. shortly afterwards remaining quiet but steady throughout the day at 103 15/16 for cash and the next settlement. 100¼ has remained the quotation for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES remain very quiet; but we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Jewraz Balloo Mill Shares; of Rs. 15 in Khatao Muccanji; and of Rs. 2½ each in Manockji Petit, and Oriental. Bombay Cotton Press Scrip had advanced Rs. 5; Port Canning shares are Rs. 10 higher; Bombay Ice have advanced Rs. 2. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,157½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Bexar, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.
Line Saigon, Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd April, 1894.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	3	12	32 p.m.	1	1
Suez	3	3	5 p.m.	..	1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 3rd April, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	..	3
" Kurrachee	..	16	..	2
" Madras	..	51	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 2.
10 p.m. ... 79°

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.
6 a.m. ... 75°
10 a.m. ... 83°
2 p.m. ... 86°
6 p.m. ... 85°

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOMFORD—March 21, at the Medical College, Calcutta, the wife of Dr G Bomford, of a daughter.
MALCOLM—March 21, at Peshawar, the wife of Lieutenant W L Malcolm, 31st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
McGREGOR—March 27, at 17, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, the wife of James McGregor, of a daughter.
McCOWAN—March 21, at Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of P S McCowan, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DESMOND—BIGGIE—March 13, at Roorkee, in the R C Chapel, by the Rev Father Amphion Plunkett, John Patrick Desmond, Sergeant, P W D, to Stella Imelda, second daughter of the late Senior Apothecary W Biggie, (S. M.D.).
MURISON—REHILL—March 28, at St John's Church, Dalhousie by the Revd C W Hume, MA. Chaplain, Captain, W A Murrison, to Ellen Maude, eldest daughter of the late Dr J Rehill, Civil Surgeon, Montgomery.

DEATHS.

GORDON—March 27, at her residence, Royapuram, Madras, Miss Eleanor Gordon, London Missionary Society.
RENNELL—March 26, at Umballa, Martha A Rennell, the wife of Thomas Rennell, aged 52 years and 3 months.
SHORT—March 31, at Madras, the beloved wife of Mr T H Short, and daughter of the late Mr A J Higginbotham, aged 34 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1894

THE first volume of the "Indian Manual of Hygiene," by Surgeon-Captain A. E. Grant, Professor of Hygiene of the Madras Medical College, has been published by Higginbotham & Co. of that City. The work is based upon King's Madras Manual of Hygiene, a valuable manual in its time, but now out of print and out of date. It was the intention of Messrs. Higginbotham to bring out a new edition of the Madras Manual with the permission of the Government, but as a private undertaking. Mr. Grant being entrusted with the task found that it was necessary not only to revise and re-arrange but in great part to re-write Dr. King's work, and the volume now issued is practically original, including in its scope the recent developments of hygiene. The subject has been classified so that not only the student but sanitary officers, engineers, builders, and the general public will find it of great practical use. The first volume deals with general hygiene under the heads of air, water, soil, removal and disposal of waste matter, buildings, climate, and materiology, each of which is fully dealt with. It must not be forgotten that the principles of sanitation are of very recent introduction in India, and that even under the improved conditions of the present time the progress that has been accomplished is chiefly confined to the larger cities. Throughout the country at large, the laws of health are as completely set at naught as they were in Europe in the Middle Ages. The first step towards improvement was taken when, after the East India Company gave place to the Crown in 1858, the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India was appointed. The report showing that the mortality of the European soldiers in the British Army in India averaged sixty-nine per thousand created a great sensation at Home. The fact had often been stated before, but had attracted no attention. The Commission reported in 1863, and representations were made by the Home authorities to the Government of India with a view to the improvement of barracks and hospitals, the selection of better sites for new structures on approved principles, the improvement of the diet of the European troops. The prevention so far as possible of the abuse of ardent spirits, provision of means for recreation, and the healthy occupation of the men was also recommended. The Government of India resented the assumption that the health of the Indian Army had been neglected, and pointed to many measures which had been previously taken in the direction indicated. A controversy arose, in the course of which it was established that the chief cantonments were on some of the unhealthiest sites in India. It became clear that the mortality complained of could undoubtedly be largely reduced by proper sanitary arrangements The need for improvement was patent. The 29th Regiment which arrived in India, at the end of July 1842, 1,400 strong, lost 106 men in eight months and 418 men in the next two years, without having seen an enemy. The loss sustained by the regiment in the Sutlej Campaign was only 141 men, and 48 in the Punjab. That Regiment lost 1,661 men by death besides 461 in invalided home, before it re-embarked for Europe in September, 1859. The Government of India had not been idle while the Commission was sitting, and the reduction in the death-rate from 69 per 1,000 to 20 per 1,000, which the Commission stated in its report could be realized, was actually achieved before the report was published.

The future sanitation of India formed the subject of a despatch, dated 23rd April 1868, which said: "We know everything that requires to be done, but we do not know the best way of doing it over so great a continent. Were it done the result would be the civilisation of India." That observation applied to civil sanitation. There was no difficulty in completing the organization for ensuring the health of the troops. All that had to be done being to provide that measures recommended by the commanding officers under the advice of the military sanitary officers should be immediately and promptly carried out. This was done, for the commanding officers realized by practical experience that the health of a regiment is essential to its discipline and effectiveness alike in peace and war. Great as the mortality was in the cantonments in the pre-sanitation days the sacrifice of life amongst the European settlers in the early part of the century was even greater. Of Bombay one observer wrote: "I reckon they walk in charnel houses; in five hundred one hundred survive not." In the previous century as it was said of the European inhabitants of Bombay two monsoons were the life of a man. In Calcutta it was a matter of congratulation when residents had survived another hot weather and rainy season. Mr. Grant ascribes the fearful mortality amongst Europeans to the extraordinary unhealthiness of the native population, and the universal prevalence of filth and pollution, the indifference of new arrivals to the fact that they were living in a tropical climate quite different to that they were accustomed in to Europe, and to much drinking. The belief that copious potations of alcoholic stimulants were essential to health and long life in the Indian climate survived until some twenty years ago, when more correct ideas began to prevail. Some of the Europeans endeavoured to adapt themselves to the customs of the country—not always with advantage, as for instance when they followed the native custom of avoiding regular exercise, and took large quantities of bulky food at one meal. Of late years, while the general mortality of India remains high the health of the European residents has decidedly improved, owing as the author says, to the greater facilities of travelling by land and sea, easy access to good climates in the hills, or in Europe, and above all to the attention given to personal hygiene, and the greater moderation in the use of stimulants.

The sanitary condition of the native population has benefited directly or indirectly by the amelioration of the insanitary conditions formerly prevailing throughout the country. At the time of the British occupation the conditions were in many respects similar to those of Europe in the Middle Ages when a plague made its dreaded appearance every fifteen or twenty years. The cities consisted of forts and palaces, round which were crowded bazaars, constructed without any order or regard for sanitary necessities of the most elementary kind. Even the villages were surrounded either by mud walls or thick hedges of prickly pear, the receptacles of every species of filth, through which the external air filtered. In most districts the population lived in continual fear of marauding enemies, and defeat involved the loss of everything they possessed. If they escaped this danger they were still ground down by taxation from which they derived no benefit whatever. Under such conditions cultivation was precarious and inefficient; famine and pestilence were never absent. The pacification of the country gave security of life and property; the cutting of canals, the making of railways, the formation of forest reserves, immensely improved the vital surroundings of the people. The result is seen in the enormous increase of the population in every part of India. In addition to the general improvement of the conditions of life, hospitals and dispensaries have been called into existence on every hand, healing the sick and diminishing the rate of mortality. Nevertheless in the matter of sanitation India is still and will long remain backward, for the people at large, far from understanding its value, regard any interference with established usages with distrust and dislike. They regard it as an interference with the plans of Providence. If God wills that sickness should come, come it will, and who are they that they should endeavour to prevent it. After all this view is not so exclusively Oriental as might be supposed. There are certain well meaning missionaries, not natives of India, who at the present day resent as sinful any attempt to prevent the dissemination of certain classes of disease, which they are pleased to think were appointed by Providence as the wages of sin.

THE Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces and Oudh has now under consideration a Bill to amend the existing law in regard to the incidence of rating. At present in addition to the statutory rates imposed on estates under the Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Kanungos and Patwaris Act, 1889, certain local rates or cesses, known as "Settlement Cesses," and amounting to 1½ per cent. of the annual value of the estate, are levied from proprietors of estates for the maintenance of roads, schools, the district post, and the fund known as the Margin Fund. These settlement cesses were imposed by the Settlement Officer, and the settlement engagement contains a provision for their payment. Similar cesses are levied on permanently-settled estates, though there is no provision of law authorising their imposition. As regards the rural police the memorandum of village customs details the arrangement made by proprietors of estates for the payment of their salary, whether by grant of land or in cash, and the settlement engagement contains a provision to the effect that the Local Government reserves to itself the power, on any sufficient ground, of undertaking their maintenance and of charging the cost to the proprietor of the estate. Under this provision a rate of 3 per cent. on the annual value, known as the "Chaukidari Rate," is levied from those estates in which the rural police are paid through the Deputy Commissioner. These settlement cesses and chaukidari rate, not having been imposed under the authority of any law making them recoverable as arrears of land revenue, cannot be recovered as such arrears, and are recoverable, if at all, only through the Civil Court. The Bill now under consideration therefore proposes to legalise the imposition of the rates, to place them on a secure legal basis for the future and to provide for their recovery as arrears of land revenue. With this end in view the proposed legislation repeals the Oudh Local Rates Act of 1878, and re-enacts it with the necessary amendments and additions. The necessity for legislation of this character would probably have been avoided if the Act of 1878 had been more carefully framed. Even the Indian ryot seems to have learned at least in spirit the Western axiom that an omnibus can be driven through any legislative enactment.

OUR London correspondent who has on more than one occasion referred to the vitality of the Bimetallic League, says: There is no doubt that the city is being stirred up to consider the issues involved in the present state of our currency laws. But whether the silver men are making so many converts among the gold bugs of the Metropolis as they seem to think may be open to question. That large numbers of traders and financiers attend meetings addressed by bimetallists may partially be due to the fact that owing to the slackness of business they have more time to attend to such matters than formerly. The other day the members of the London Stock Exchange found themselves without employment, and got up a concert in their hall, a place with which less melodious noises are generally associated. Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., at the Commercial Sale Rooms, in Mincing Lane, and Professor Foxwell at the Drapers' Hall have each had big audiences to listen to their exposition of the bimetallic faith. Moreover there was again a large attendance at the adjourned discussion on the paper read the other week by Mr. J. Barr Robertson before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. As not unfrequently happens the bulk of those who took part in the debate were more or less in agreement with Mr. Robertson's opinions. The silence of the monometallists on these occasions is sometimes claimed by their opponents as a sign of the growing weakness of the other side. But too much may be made of such an argument. Pretty much the same thing used to be said by Fair Traders about Cobdenites. But where is Fair Trade now? We know some careful observers, men brought up under and nurtured upon Free Trade principles, think that at no distant period the democracy of this country will go "bald-headed" for Protection. But so far the democracy, if it has such intentions, has managed pretty successfully to dissemble its love. A proper degree of enthusiasm is looked for in propagandists, but it is surely an excess of zeal to predict as a prominent bimetallist was heard to predict the other day that the *Times* will shortly pronounce boldly for a double standard, particularly when this prophecy was based on apparently no more substantial foundation than the fact that the leading journal gives up space to reporting bimetallic meetings than it did a few years ago.

WE hear that Mr. Edward Jenkins, who is at Lucknow, has received a cable message from the Conservative and Liberal Unionist organisations at Dundee inviting him to stand as a Unionist candidate at the next General Election, and that he has accepted the offer, the committees having spontaneously proposed to frank the expenses. This will be the fourth contest Mr. Jenkins has undertaken in Dundee, and altogether the candidature is a curiosity in electioneering history. In 1873, Mr. Jenkins contested Dundee as a Liberal, against Sir James Fitzjames Stephen and Mr. Yeaman, both of whom are since deceased. On that occasion Mr. Yeaman was successful, but Mr. Jenkins had made an impression on the constituency which was not lost. When in February 1874 Mr. Gladstone went to the country, Mr. Jenkins was engaged in a lecturing tour in the United States, and received a cable from his old supporters asking him to stand again. To this he cabled his assent, and was returned in his absence, along with Mr. Yeaman, by a considerable majority. Between 1880 and 1885, Mr. Jenkins' views became considerably modified owing to Mr. Gladstone's Imperial and domestic policy, and at the General Election of 1885, he returned to Dundee and stood as a Conservative. The boldness of this move created at first extreme irritation, and his first meeting, which were attended by six or seven thousand persons, was broken up. Eventually, his frank explanations of the ground of his change were accepted by a large number of his old supporters, and he received over five thousand votes, the previous Conservative votes having been under a thousand. At that time, the Liberal Unionists has not organised, but since then they have formed a strong association, the Gladstonian policy on the Church question having alienated a large number of supporters. The Conservative cause has also made way, and there is every prospect of a hard fight to oust one of the two sitting members—Mr. Edmund Robertson and Sir John Leng. Dundee is one of the few double constituencies which survived the last Reform Bill, and it is well-known that the cross-voting in a double election gives hope for some curious surprises. In any case the history of Mr. Jenkins' political relations to Dundee must be as unique as it is interesting.

MAJOR LE CARON, whose death Reuter announces, was a conspicuous figure in the proceedings of the Parnell Commission. Thomas Willis Beach was originally his name, but when he appeared before the Commission, a spare little man with a dapper air, he told the story of how he came to call himself Le Caron. A native of Colchester, where his father was a rate-collector, he went out to America, and entering the United States Army, soon after the beginning of the Civil War in America, he rose to the rank of Major, and assumed the name of Henri le Caron. Shortly before the close of the War, according to his own account, Le Caron was consulted by Captain afterwards General O'Neil, as to a projected invasion of Canada. As a consequence, he joined the Fenian Organisation, and in 1868 became "military organiser" of that body, being appointed a Major in the "Irish Republican Army." It was he who was responsible for the arrangements for the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A BILL FOR SCOTLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

In the House of Commons last night Sir George Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland, introduced a Bill to create a Grand Committee for Scotch affairs.

Mr. Balfour opposed the Bill objecting to the accentuation of national differences.

THE PARIS SANITARY CONVENTION.

The Paris Sanitary Covention will be signed to-morrow but the British delegates have made reservations regarding the maritime traffic of the Persian Gulf and proposed doubling the ships' pace when carrying Mahomedan pilgrims and exacting proofs of the pilgrims' possessing money sufficient for the expenses of the journey.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

The new Canadian Tariff imposes ten cents per pound on tea except from the country of its origin or via England for the purpose of obviating adulteration.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Bombay mails of the 17th March arrived at Brindisi, on the 31st.

ADEN, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 1 a.m., to-day ; and the s.s. Arcadia for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

The Government of India have sanctioned the proposal that Mr. Wigley, Assistant Secretary, be placed on special duty in connection with the preparation of the report of the Select Committee on the Cantonment Code till the end of April. A further extension will, however, not be granted.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

Mr. Prestage has submitted with his plans another official note to the Public Works Department, in which he again points out that although construction works may interfere temporarily with the cart road, wheel traffic will be permanently improved, and down traffic can be so easily expanded as to give good remunerative returns to the railway from Kalka to Simla.

LOCAL DEFENCES.

Major Bowyer has sent in reports on the Local Defences of the various towns he visited during the recent cold season. The reports are on the whole satisfactory.

CAPTURE OF BURMESE DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 3.

Bo Kya II., in command of the band that attacked the Pauk Thana, in the Pakkoku District, Upper Burma, a few days ago, has been captured along with a number of followers. The whole of the gang is now accounted for.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand propose remaining in India for about a fortnight.

It is understood that the procedure adopted in the case of Sir Auckland Colvin when his services were lent to Egypt will be followed in the present instance. Sir Mortimer Durand being transferred to the Home Government for five years, at the end of which he must decide whether to retire from the Indian service and throw in his lot with the Diplomatic Department of England for good, or return to his ancient haunts.

DISTRICTS UNDER SETTLEMENT.

A scheme for bringing the districts under settlement in these provinces in rotation instead of simultaneously as now frequently happens has been worked up by the local board of revenue, and is not unlikely to find favour with the Local Government. Such a system is already in force in the Central Provinces and has obvious advantages.

THE APPEAL OF THE ROHILKAND-KUMAUN BANK SHAREHOLDERS.

The appeal filed by Mr. Macauliffe, on behalf of certain shareholders of the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Bank for inquiry into its affairs has been withdrawn. Mr. Macauliffe giving as his reason for the withdrawal his own ill-health and the death of a friend, which necessitates his leaving India, and thus preventing him from prosecuting the appeal.

THE LATE MR. DAVUR RUSTOMJEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 3.

The third-day's Oothamma ceremony of the late Mr. Davur Rustomjee, Modi of the Parsees, and the ceremony of the installation of his brother Mr. Edalji in his office of Davur took place to-day in the public hall, in the presence of a crowded assemblage of the community, composed of all the high-priests and leaders and laymen of all classes and ranks. One of the chief high-priests made an impressive speech of more than three-quarter of an hour, warmly eulogizing the public services of the late Davur and his ancesters for hundreds of years past, and concluding with a proposal that the name of the deceased gentleman should be associated in public and private prayers along with those of the renowned heroes and leaders of the community. This was carried with cordial unanimity. The acknowledgment of Mr. Edalji, as the successor of his brother in the davurship was confirmed by the presentation of valuable *khillat's*, of shawls, sixteen in number, in the names of the entire community or *Anjuman* of the priesthood of the sectional community, residing in the suburbs, and of all the Parsee inhabitants of the surrounding villages. The proceedings terminated with most appropriate and feeling thanks by the new Davur Mr. Edalji to the assembled gentlemen and the entire community.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 2.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here the day before yesterday evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	99⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89 1/8
Bar Silver	28⅛

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD REAY, Parliamentary Secretary to the India Office, has appointed Mr. John Edward Ferard, of the India Office, to be his secretary. Mr. Ferard acted in the same capacity to Mr. George Russell, M.P., while the latter was at the India Office. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, President of the Local Government Board, has appointed Mr. H. C. Monro to be his chief private secretary. Mr. Monro acted in a like capacity to Mr. Ritchie and Mr. H. Fowler.

A CORRESPONDENT at Cairo writes of Osman Pacha Maher, the late recipient of the Osmanieh decoration at the Khedive's hands :—"I have met him here and in England. Of Circassian extraction, handsome, and of good address, speaking Turkish and Arabic with equal fluency, he is a typical Mussulman gentleman of the old school. With Mr. Picton, an English engineer, resident here for some thirty-five years, he visited Chicago last year, taking the continent and England en route. I first met him at Liverpool. A good friend to England, he was staying with the Anglophile Mudir of Mansourah when I saw him last November. Here he has a fine house in Abdine. To mistake such a non-political Maher Pacha for his name-sake, the new Director of the Suez Canal, was a curious error."

IN view of the construction of the Irkutzk-Krassnoyarsk section of the Siberian Railway, shortly to be commenced, the various chief penal authorities have been requested by the Russian Government to furnish immediately complete descriptive lists of the exiles under their control, whose artisan knowledge or previous occupations are likely to render their services useful on the railway works. The large number of deportes who will probably be recruited for this object are, it is officially stated, to receive the same remuneration as the free workmen, and on the conclusion of their labour are to have half the terms of their banishment remitted. This will be very agreeable intelligence to many of the Siberian penal settlements.

A SOCIETY of the Italian Catholic Press is being formed at Rome for the purpose of giving a concrete direction to religious propaganda. The Society proposes to meet every two months for the discussion of the most important of the political and religious questions of the day.

PRELIMINARY arrangements have been made for holding the eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Budapest from the 1st to the 9th of September. The medical officers of the German railways and the cremation societies will hold their annual meetings at Budapest at the same time. The Congress will be opened by Archduke Charles Louis in the building and garden of the National Museum. The Budapest Corporation will give a soirée in reception of the Congress. Besides a voyage to Constantinople and Belgrade, there have been arranged excursions to Tatrafured, Agram-Fiume, to Bosnia, and the Herzegovina,

SEVERAL Russian journals, including the "Novosti" and "Svet," take the opportunity of Count Caprivi's recent casual reference to Panslavism, and the use of that term by several of the German newspapers in discussing the Russo-German Convention, to declare categorically that that generic and party appellation has no longer any significance, and is an obsolete misnomer Panslavism, say these journals, was the creation of Russia's beneficent action for her kindred in Bulgaria and Servia, but since she has entirely abandoned all active part or interest in the Balkan peoples, the term no longer applies.

PARIS hatters are up in arms against the importation into France of old hats from foreign countries and especially from England. Old hats, it appears, are, in the eye of the Custom House, "rags," and accordingly they are admitted into France, unlike almost every other article of commerce, duty free. This suggests to the Paris hatters that there is a danger to public health in leaving this little hole in the meshes of the Protectionist net, as hats, they declare, are capable of doing terrible things in the way of infection. The real motive that animates these worthy tradesmen, however, seems to be suggested at the fag end of an address to the Government, carried at a recent meeting of their trade union. To allow the importation of old "stove-pipes," they say, is contrary to sanitary principles, "and is besides damaging to the trade in new hats."

AT Shanghai the absorbing question just now is, says the *Daily News*, why Count Cassini, the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Czar to the Chinese capital, has received the highest decoration which lies in the power of the Emperor of China to give—namely, the Shuang Lung or Double Dragon, First Division, First Class. This, it is asserted, is a distinction hitherto, as a rule, only conferred upon monarchs and princes of reigning houses, and no foreigner now in China has been similarly honoured, even Sir Robert Hart himself only holding the second division of the order. The reasons which find favour in Shanghai circles are : first, that the Russian envoy has refrained from insisting on his views regarding the "Audience" question, on which the tenacious Chinese are well known to set great store. Then, Count Cassini had rendered great service in regard to telegraphic communication between China and the rest of the world. A still more important suggestion is that an agreement has been come to under which Russia will not, at least for the present, interfere in Korea. In return, if Shanghai gossip can be trusted, China (who, by the way, is traditionally believed never to abandon territorial claims) has come to a secret understanding with Russia to abandon her pretensions in the triangular dispute about the Pamirs, thereby leaving Russia a free hand to negotiate or dispose otherwise of that matter with Great Britain direct.

QUESTIONED on his return to England respecting the offence he was alleged to have given by his speech at the Chicago Women's Club, Mr. W. T. Stead described the newspapers' paragraphs respecting the affair as stuff and nonsense. He said : "At a relief meeting called by the Women's Club, which has done excellent work in relieving the distress that prevailed at Chicago this winter, I made a ten minutes' speech, in which I said that the idle, rich woman was the most disreputable of her sex. That seems to me obviously true in Chicago, in London, or any where else. Those who have all the wealth, all the advantages, and all the opportunities, but who never do anything or care anything for the miserable and distressed, are surely worse than the harlot who may have been driven on the streets by sheer starvation. The ladies present, many of whom have been, and are, my best friends in Chicago, understood well enough what I said. A lady present, a daughter of one of the Pinkertons, was foolish enough to rush off to a newspaper reporter and shriek that I had called her and others bawds ! I had never used the word, nor had my remark any application to any excepting the idle, selfish rich, who are the most disreputable and dangerous class in every community. The men who manufacture scare headings for the paper saw the chance and they worked up a great sensation, but it was all mere newspaper nonsense. It did not affect my friendly relations with anybody in Chicago."

IN addition to the discomfort already suffered in having to get up to attend patients at all hours of the night, French medical men have to reckon with the consequences of the irascibility of patients who think they are not attended to with sufficient alacrity. A man named Grandclaude sent a little while ago, in the middle of the night, to the charitable relief office of his neighbourhood in Paris, requesting the medical man on duty to come at once and see his child. The doctor made a note of the address, but as he had several other calls to make, he did not arrive at the house until two or three hours after the summons had been received. By that time the poor child was dead, and the father, furious with rage and grief, sprang upon the doctor, hit him in the face, and threw him down stairs. Fortunately the victim of this assault was not seriously injured. Grandclaude was prosecuted for assault, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with the benefit of the Berenger law, the practical effect being that he is released on his own recognisances to come up for judgment if called upon.

THE newly appointed Lieutenant Governor at Sandhurst Military College is, it is stated, determined to suppress extravagance on the part of the students. Hunting and polo-playing are both stopped, and horses or vehicles for the students will not be allowed to enter the grounds of the College. In exchange for these luxuries students must work an hour longer in the day, rise earlier, and get to bed earlier. Altogether, Major General East is reforming in a drastic way. Mess expenses, too, are being looked into with a view to curtailment.

ONE of the surest evidences of the deep feeling which Mr. Gladstone's resignation has inspired is to be found in the vast number of letters containing good wishes which have been addressed to him by members of the working classes. These are, indeed, almost overwhelming, and in not a few cases are accompanied by personal gifts which Mr. Gladstone is earnestly besought to accept. The letters themselves breathe the deepest affection, which their homely phraseology only accentuates. Mr. Gladstone has been unable to attend to even a tithe of this correspondence, but the communications have all been read to him, and he has been greatly moved by the earnestness of the sympathy which they reflect.

THE friends of Disestablishment are not discouraged by the recent Ministerial changes. On the contrary, they are rather more hopeful as to Welsh Disestablishment being within the range of "practical politics." Mr. Guinness Rogers—no mean authority on the subject—says, even with his friendship for Mr. Gladstone, that he thinks the pace will probably be accelerated, for no Liberal leader is likely to have such a tender regard for vested clerical interests as Mr. Gladstone. In a little while even Church defenders will probably be wishing that Disestablishment had taken place during Mr. Gladstone's term of office.

THE expected has happened with the Labour Commission. The review of the evidence having been disposed of, and no indication having been given that the recommendations of the chairman would include any tangible proposals, the direct representatives on the Commission of the working men have taken a departure of their own, and have framed a minority report dealing with almost every current phase of the social and labour problems. This was produced at the sitting of the Commission on March 15, and it created almost as much consternation as if a bomb had been exploded in Westminster Hall. The Duke of Devonshire was clearly unprepared for it. It altered the whole situation so far as his draft recommendations were concerned, and he suggested that the Commission should have time to consider the new report, for which purpose he then adjourned the Commission until after Easter. The minority report proposes among other matters a legal eight-hour day with certain limitations, the amendment of the Factory Acts in the direction of the abolition of home work, the relief of the unemployed by empowering boards of guardians to acquire land and to till it by the labour of persons temporarily unemployed, the improving of the conditions under which female workers in certain trades are employed, the improvement of the lot of the dock labourers and other casual workers, and the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural labourer. The same report will also express regret that the nationalisation of the land cannot be dealt with. These questions bristle with opportunities for controversy, and it will now be impossible to conclude the work of the Commission by the end of the month. It is expected that five members of the Commission at least will subscribe to this report.

THE bimetallist members of the House of Commons held their first sessional meeting on March 14th under the chairmanship of Sir William Houldsworth. Amongst those present were Mr. G. Beith, Mr. S. Williamson, Mr. George Whiteley, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. A. D. Provand, and Mr. R. L. Everett, and Mr. M'Niel, the general secretary of the League. It was decided to ballot for a day in order to raise the question of international bimetallism as a direct issue, and it is thought to be not unlikely that this year the Government will leave the question an "open" one with their followers. There is no doubt that the bimetallist cause has made progress in the House of Commons during the last twelve months. Indeed, the active spirits of the party declare that the progress made is as surprising as it is gratifying.

FEW persons who are on the wrong side of middle age can hope to live to see the completion of the great Oxford Dictionary of the English language, but substantial progress has nevertheless been already achieved, and the pace at which the thin slices of this gigantic work make their appearance is creditable to the industry of the learned editor and his army of fellow-workers. Letters A and B, taking to themselves one entire huge quarto, have long since issued from the Clarendon Press. Letter C, which has claimed to itself a slightly larger tome, has also been for a considerable time in the hands of subscribers, and letter E, undertaken in advance by Mr. Henry Bradley, is now just completed by the issue of a new five shilling part. Meanwhile latter D, which has lagged a little behind, is stated to be passing through the press. Thus, we shall very shortly be in possession of nearly one-third of the entire work, which, on a rough guess, will extend to about ten volumes at a total cost of twenty-five guineas.

THE Department of Coins and Medals of the British Museum has recently received a very valuable donation from Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B. (to whom the nation is already indebted for many munificent gifts to the Museum), consisting of a remarkable series of Anglo-Saxon silver pennies representing the coinages of Mercia, Kent, Canterbury, East Anglia, and Wessex in the eighth and ninth centuries. Included in the series are many new types and varieties of the greatest importance to the history of English coinage. Offa, King of Mercia (A.D. 757-94) was the first king who struck pennies in this country in considerable numbers, and to him may be ascribed the commencement of the continuous penny coinage of England.

Two significant rumours are current as to the next election of the School Board for London. One is that the election will be fought on political lines so far as that is possible by the Conservative and Church party in the capital ; the other is that Mr. A. Riley, who is at the bottom of all the mischief that has discredited the Diggleite party, is to be thrown overboard to lighten the ship. At any rate, we may expect some startling electoral developments before the day of the poll. In the meantime the Electoral Council for the progressive party goes on strengthening itself by an almost daily accession of influential names. The secretaries of the Council are Dr. Clifford and Mr. T. Mann—a collocation which augurs well for unity between the Nonconformist vote and the Labour vote at the election. Among the leaders of both parties there is a growing impression that legislation will have to be adopted in order to settle the relations of the State to Voluntary schools in a way which will prevent the mangling and maladministration which the "war of creeds" too often produces at School Board meetings and elections.

THE contest between the Chinaman and the American continues to produce fresh instances of Mongolian ingenuity. The law demands that all the Chinese resident in the United States shall register or leave the country. They are present on the Pacific coast in such numbers that the law cannot be universally enforced as to registration, and still less as to deportation. But when the effort is made "John Chinaman" has found out a way of turning it to his own advantage. The latest "trick that is vain" of the heathen Chinee is described by *New Orleans Picayune*. "Not a few Chinamen," we are told, "have been photographed several times in different costumes and attitudes, and have register under as many names. Chinamen look a great deal alike to Western eyes, and the wily Celestials are able to dispose of their superfluous registration certificates at good prices to other Chinamen who want to get into the country. These certificates are sold also to Chinamen who want to make a visit home. They put the certificate into their pockets and then refuse to register. That gives them a free passage to China by way of deportation, and the certificate admits them again when they want to come back." How can legislation hope to protect the Caucasian from the competition of racial rivals so astute and so unscrupulous ?

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the English Mails of the 23rd ult., left Aden, at 1 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at about 6 a.m., on Sunday next. The Ganges, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Arcadia, brings the following passengers :—

From London—Gen. G. N. Channer, V. C., C B., Mr. W. M. Laidlow, Major and Mrs. T. T. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Dunning, infant and maid, Mr. F. Willis, Mr. W. Cole, Mr. Lunn, Mr. C. E. G. Norton, Humam Dass, Mrs. H C. McGreary, Col and Mrs. Dutley, two infants and nurse, Mr. Martin, Mr. F. A. Martin, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Taylor and two infants.

From Brindisi : Major H. C. Lambe, Mr. F. Rawson, Mr. C. P. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clark, Capt. M. H. S. Grover, Capt. Hopkins, Mr. Wingate, and Mr. Castelli.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay).—Col. A. H. Mayhew, Mr. H. C. Vessy, Miss Kinahan, and Mr. J. N. Mackay.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Damji Lukhmichand, manager of Jadowji Khodidas, the licensed opium farmer of Bombay, charged with defamation the Rev. A. W. Prautch, the Rev. Thomas Hudson, two Methodist missionaries, Mr. Munsukhlal, a European ex-member of the Salvation Army, and Mr. Alexander Dyer, editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, in that they on the 20th January last published certain "malicious and false" statements with intent to harm the reputation of the complainant.

Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dhuramsey, and Cama, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, solicitors, defended the two missionaries, the two other accused conducting their defence in person.

Mr. Horne, manager of the printing department of the *Bombay Guardian* office, being recalled and further examined, said that the *fac-simile* of the four signatures which appeared under the article containing the alleged libel was in engraving.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, the witness said that the headings of articles were frequently put in by correspondents, but were subject to revision by the editor. The heading on that particular article was not noticed in the manuscript. All the manuscripts were destroyed on the Monday following the day of the publication in the *Bombay Guardian*. When the manuscript of the particular article was destroyed in the usual way, it was not known that proceedings were to be taken against the accused for its publication. He knew the accused for a long time, and they were persons against whom nothing was said. As for their veracity witness believed them entirely.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mansukhlal, witness said that none of the accused received money for the work they did in the anti-opium cause. He was acquainted with every one of them.

Mr. Dyer did not cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Owen John Holdway, Inspector of Police, said that he was in charge of the Mahim section during the Fair, and saw the opium smoking clubs there. He had personally made no special arrangements to see that no illegal sale of opium was effected. No illicit sale of opium took place. Had any such case come under witness' notice he should certainly have proceeded against the persons concerned in the offence. He knew the complainant by sight. Witness knew some of his men, but did not see any of them selling illicit opium there. Special arrangements were made by the Opium Department at Mahim, and that department asked for police assistance if there was any need. He saw the men of the Opium Department on watch there during the Fair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said that he was conversing with Mr. Prautch that morning. Mr. Rustom of the Opium Department also joined in the conversation. He did not hear Mr. Rustom urging Mr. Prautch to apologise and allow the case to be withdrawn. Mr. Prautch, with a few natives, had gone to the witness at Mahim during the Fair and said that certain people were selling chandul at Mahim. He further said he had sent two men with marked coins to purchase chandul. Witness thereupon accompanied Mr. Prautch to the den. They met the informants of Mr. Prautch on the road. They said they had paid their money, and smoked opium in one of the clubs. Witness had sent one of his jamadars to make enquiry and keep an eye upon the place named by Mr. Prautch. The jamadar reported that the names of club-keepers given by Mr. Prautch were correct. Witness asked if chandul smoking took place there, and the native officer replied that opium clubs were there and that was enough to mean that chandul was made there. He himself did not visit any of the clubs. Witness had posted two detectives to watch the places and see that no sale was effected or money passed. The opium in those clubs was supposed to be purchased from the licensed shops. The informant of Mr. Prautch was a fakir and chandul smoker. He was a police informant, and from his repute witness knew him to be specially unreliable. He told Mr. Prautch this and added that he was very thankful to him for the information, and would make all enquiries necessary and keep a watch.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mansukhlal, witness said that he made no special arrangements with regard to detecting crimes in connection with the illegal sale of opium, as there were others to attend to it. He meant the Opium and the Abkari Departments. Besides he said the police had very much to do for the last Mahim Fair was a specially anxious occasion, it being only a few days after the riots.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

WILLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

THE theatrical season of 1893-94 in Bombay is not yet numbered with the past, as the opera company which gave so much pleasure to the play-going public of Bombay before Christmas—Willard's—are paying us a brief return visit. The opening performance will be given in the Tivoli Theatre to-night, the piece placed on the boards being the very entertaining burlesque "Ruy Blas, or the Blas e Roue" Mr. Harry Hall will take the part of Don Cæsar De Baryan and Miss Vera Patey will delineate the title role. The play will be repeated on Thursday evening, while on Friday the "Nautch Girl" will be given, and on Monday and Saturday next "Little Christopher Colombus."

The reportoire of the Company is quite up to date, and includes plays still running in London. Since leaving us, in December, the Company have had a three-months' run in Calcutta, and have paid brief visits to other Indian cities. Four Australian dancers have been added to the troupe during their absence from Bombay, and it goes without saying that some capital terpsichorean surprises may be anticipated.

With the memory before them of past enjoyment given by Willard's Company, the public will doubtless accord a sufficient patronage to the Company to repay them for occupying the boards of the Tivoli during the early days of the hot weather.

BARON VON UECHTRITZ's expedition in West Africa, according to news received in Germany, has come into collision with the natives on the Upper Benue. The Baron endeavoured to penetrate into the district of Eubandjidda, in which the Benue takes its rise, and which is independent of the Sultan of Yola. He was attacked a few hours distant from Rei Bubs, the chief town, but having been warned in time, was able to fortify himself in a strong position. His small force of eighty carriers successfully repelled the attacks of the enemy, which lasted for two hours. He estimates that the natives lost 100 men killed and wounded, among whom were several chiefs and the son and brother of the Sultan, whilst the Germans had only one man wounded. After entering the capital, he withdrew from the district with the intention of reaching Baghirmi by another route.

AN Enoch Arden in real life has made his appearance in Brussels. A year ago, a man's body was fished out of the river at Antwerp. It was identified by the wife of a man residing in the Rue des Navets at Brussels as that of her husband, who had recently disappeared. The body was buried at her expense, and a few months afterwards the widow, as she imagined herself to be, married again. Her husband, however, has just returned from America, whither he had fled, and so far from imitating Tennyson's hero, he has prosecuted his wife for bigamy. Upon the technical point that he has been officially declared to be dead, the husband has been defeated in a first encounter in the law courts, but he has now brought an action to have his certificate of death annulled. Who the dead man really was will probably never be ascertained.

THE SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT COLABA.

IS A MILITARY MEDICAL WITNESS ENTITLED TO FEES?

YESTERDAY, Mr. Allan F. Turner concluded the inquest, touching the death of Lance Corporal Bamford, of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who died from a gun-shot, alleged to have been inflicted upon him by Private Wilson, of the same regiment, on Monday morning. The evidence adduced by Superintendent Brewin was of a circumstantial nature. There was no eye-witness to the occurrence, but the evidence as the Coroner in a lucid summing up remarked, conclusively proved that the accused had a grudge against the deceased, and that he had once attempted to stab the deceased in February last. The link in the circumstantial evidence connecting the accused with the guilt of murder is, that after the shot had been fired he was seen hurrying up to the guard-room with his rifle in his hand. The barrel of the rifle was, on examination, found to be hot, and there was a discharged cartridge in the breach. One of the ten cartridges given to the accused on the previous day by the sergeant in charge of the guard-room, was missing from Wilson's pouch and the packet of the ball-ammunition, which was intact when handed over to the accused, was also found torn off, when he was arrested by Privates Wilmot and Roe, shortly after the report of the rifle had been heard. When they arrested the accused he threatened them by saying : "I'll give you one too." The accused is alleged to have said to Corporal Evershed that he tried a third time, and he was afraid that he had missed his mark this time also. The deceased made a dying declaration before Captain Stable to the effect that he was shot by Wilson, who bore animosity against him, and that he had once before tried to stab him. The evidence of the last witness, Private Brennan, revealed the fact that he had seen the accused and the deceased struggling with each other in February last when the accused had in his hand a rifle with fixed bayonet, and that they separated only by his intervention. The evidence of Corporal Evershed and the sergeant proved that the rifle which the accused possessed at the time he was arrested appeared to have been just then fired. The evidence of Privates Wilmot and Roe showed that the deceased called them out for assistance, after the report of the rifle had been heard, and that when they went there he shouted out to them that he was shot by Wilson. From the line of cross-examination adopted by the accused it seems that he wishes to set up a plea of drunkenness ; but the Coroner remarked that it was no excuse in law ; that the accused should take the consequences if he did any act of violence while under the influence of liquor. The evidence showed, on the other hand, as the Coroner remarked, that the accused was quite sober at the time. The following evidence was recorded by the Coroner :—

Colour-Sergeant Samuel Gross, being re-called and re-affirmed, said:—The accused William Henry Lancet Wilson is a Private in my company. His regimental number is 672. His arms and accoutrements bear No. 93. By the number I know that they belong to him. This Lee-Mitford rifle, bayonet, belt and pouch belong to Private W. H. L. Wilson.

To the jury : The pouch bears No. 93.

Private Wilson did not wish to cross-examine this witness.

William Wilmot, a private in the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, said : On the 1st instant I was stationed at Colaba. On that day I was on duty at the Quarter-guard. We mounted guard at 6-30 a.m. Private W. H. L. Wilson also mounted guard with me. At 10-20 p.m. on that day the orderly officer inspected the guard, but I do not know whether Private Wilson paraded with the guard or not. After the orderly officer left, the guard dispersed in the guard-room. I went in and sat on the sergeant's bed. Private Wilson was at that time sitting on a form in the front verandah at a distance of 2 or 3 yards from me. I sat on the bed for about a quarter of an hour and Wilson remained sitting on the form. I went away to the rear, and when I returned I sat in the back verandah. It was then about 10-45 p.m. Three other men were sitting there alongside of me. Their names are Hallaren, Buck and McGowan. I do not know where Wilson was at that time. He was not with me. I remained sitting in the back verandah till half-past eleven or twelve o'clock. While I was sitting there my attention was attracted by a flash and immediately afterwards by the discharge of a rifle. The noise seemed to come from where I had seen the flash at the corner of the school-room. I got up and shouted "Guard come out" and then ran in the direction whence the noise had come. As I approached the school-room I saw Private W. H. L. Wilson coming towards me from the direction of the south-west corner of the school. He had a rifle in his hand and he wore his side-arms. Before getting up to Wilson, and as I approached him I heard Lance corporal Bamford's voice crying out, "I am shot, I am shot : Wilson has done it." Wilson must have heard this cry as I did. Wilson made no reply to that accusation. Almost immediately I heard this cry I saw Private Roe stumble. Wilson was at a distance of four or five yards from Roe when he stumbled. I called out to Roe to look out as Wilson's rifle was pointing towards him. Roe righted himself and jumped at Wilson's throat, which he seized; and I almost seized Wilson at the same time. Within a minute of our seizing Wilson Lance-corporal Evershed and others came up, and Lance-corporal Evershed took the rifle from Wilson. After Wilson's rifle had been taken away from him I was ordered to go to the place where Bamford was shouting from. I went to the verandah of the school-room when I saw Bamford lying on his back on a bed in the verandah. The verandah was in darkness. Bamford said to me, "I am shot, Wilson has done it ; take me to hospital, quick." I was the first to get up to Bamford. So far as I could see there was no one in the verandah except Bamford. On hearing from Bamford that he had been shot I cried out for help, and several men ran up to me. I eventually took Bamford to the station hospital with the assistance of those who came up. I noticed nothing particular about Bamford in the Hospital except that he had a wound in each side. I returned to the guard-room after leaving Bamford in the hospital. When I seized the accused he was sober. When I shouted out to Roe to look out, Wilson said, "I will give you one too." I don't know whether he said that to me or to Roe. As I was engaged in talking to some of my comrades, who were sitting on a form, I did not notice Wilson in the guard-room. When we saw the flash I was sitting with my back to the guard-room facing the north. It was a dark night. The distance between the guard-room and the corner of the school is about a hundred yards. I took the deceased to the hospital as quickly as I could, and I did not notice the wounds until we reached the hospital. Cross-examined by the accused:—I cannot say you were drunk or sober but you appeared to me to be sober.

Private A. Roe, of the North Lancashire Regiment, said : I was on guard on Sunday night with Wilson. At half-past eleven o'clock, when I was sitting in the guard-room my attention was drawn by the discharge of a rifle. I heard some one, shout out "Guard turn out," On hearing the shout I run out to the guard-room and went in the direction whence the report had come. I heard the report coming from the direction of the school. As I ran in that direction I stumbled over a drain; and just then Private Wilmot shouted out, "Look out;" and I saw Private Wilson standing before me with his rifle pointed at me. One seeing this I pushed his rifle aside with my arms and seized him by the throat, and almost at the same time, Private Wilmot also caught hold of Wilson. Corporal Evershed and others came up within a few moments and he, took away the rifle from Wilson's hands. Subsequently Corporal Evershed took away his side-arms also. The rifle and side-arms were retained by Corporal Evershed until Wilson was handed over to the sergeant of the guard. Afterwards the corporal handed over the rifle and the side-arms to Wilson. When I seised Wilson by the throat, he seemed to be all right. He stood quite steady, and appeared to be sober. He did not smell of liquor. I had seen him half-an-hour before I heard the report of the rifle. He was then on the front verandah of the guard-room and was quite sober then also. He was standing near the door. He was standing at a distance of three or four yards from where the rifle was kept. I did not see him leave the verandah. I did not see him again until I seized him. I have never seen a guard leaving the guard-room to drink.

To the foreman of the Jury : When I seized Wilson by the throat he did not struggle or say anything. When Wilmot shouted out "Look out," I did not hear him address me by name as I was then excited. I was excited because I saw Wilson's rifle pointed at me. The spot where I seized Wilson was half-way between the guard-room and the school-room. Wilson was coming towards the guard-room and was about 50 or 60 paces from the guard-room. I was inside the guard-room when I saw Wilson standing by the door. He had no rifle in his hand at that time. Privates Harley and Cunningham were then on "sentry-go." The racks containing the rifles stand in the front verandah and the men who are not doing "sentry-go" place their rifles in the rack. All the men on guard, whether doing "sentry-go" or not keep their side-arms on except with the permission of the sergeant when they go to wash themselves. The rifles are not secured in the rack. They simply rest against it and a rifle can be removed from the rack without the slightest noise. I did not hear Wilson say, "I'll give you one too." When Wilmot cried out "Look out," as was too excited. When I pushed Wilson's rifle away with my hand, my hand did not touch the barrel, and I cannot say whether the barrell was warm or not. The men on guard do not get rum at night.

Crosse-xamined by Wilson the witness said : The men on guard are allowed to send for a pint of beer even at night. Each man may send for it or not as he pleases. I do not know if Wilson had sent for a pint of beer or not on the night of the 1st instant. I sent for a pint. If a man prefers to run a risk of being put in the guard-room there is nothing to prevent his leaving the guard-room and going to the Royal Artillery canteen and getting as much beer as he can pay for, but he would have to get rid of his side-arms before going into the canteen. Before dinner Wilson borrowed a rupee from me but he repaid it at about 6 p. m. I did not take notice of Wilson between 6 and 9-30 p. m. At 10-20 p.m., when the orderly officer came, Wilson appeared to be all right. He stood straight. I stood in the rear rank when the guard passed. I did not notice in which rank Wilson stood or whether he was there. The artillery canteen closes at 9-30 p.m.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said : On the 2nd April 1894 at 12 noon I viewed the body of the deceased with the Coroner's jury at the dead house of the station hospital at Colaba and immediately afterwards I made an autopsy of the body. There was a small circular wound between the 9th and 10th ribs on the left side of the abdomen, this was the wound of ingress of a bullet. There was a circular wound of exit on the right side of the spine about two inches from and opposite the space between the second and the third lumbar vertibrae. On opening the abdomen I found black effused beneath the skin under the wound of ingress. The abdominal cavity was full of clotted blood, and serum, the origin of which I traced to a tear on the lower edge of the spleen. The small intestine was half torn through in two places about twelve inches apart. The second lumbar vertibrae was fractured, the bone being broken into very small pieces. The stomach contained about six onnces of dark coloured fluid. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the post-mortem appearances I am of opinion that the death was due to hœmorrhage consequent upon a rifle-shot wound. The injuries I have described could have been caused by a shot from such a rifle as the one now shown to me. I am opinion that when the rifle was discharged it must have been discharged at some little distance from the deceased. The wound could not have been self-inflicted.

At this stage Mr. Brewin informed the Coroner that he wished to call Surgeon Kneggs, who treated the deceased, as a witness. Surgeon Kneggs was there, but he refused to give evidence unless he was paid his fees. It was quite indispensable to take his evidence, which was very important.

The Coroner said that according to the law the military medical officers was bound to give evidence and he read were the sections, which empowered him to call upon the witness to appear.

Surgeon Kneggs informed the Corner that he had not come there to give evidence at the instance of the military authorities. He had been called there only by the Coroner. He was not bound to give evidence unless he received his fees.

Mr. Brewin remarked he was entitled to examine Surgeon Kneggs. He would examine him as to the circumstances of the case and not as to his professional opinion.

The Coroner remarked that he would be willing to do what he could to assist Surgeon Kneggs who, he suggested, should write a letter to him claiming his fees and he would be glad to forward the letter to the Government. He proposed that before this was done the officer should give his evidence.

Surgeon Kneggs replied that he would accept the course suggested by the Coroner. He wished to have the point settled. He was entitled to get fees.

The Coroner : You will not have to suffer as regards the *ghurry* hire. (Laughter). You should not be afraid on that account as it is his duty to pay *ghurry* hire to the witnesses. (Renewed laughter).

It was then decided that the medical officer should make a written claim for his fees which the Coroner promised to forward to the Government. Surgeon Kneggs, attached to the station hospital at Colaba, said : The deceased was brought to the hospital at 12-5 a.m. on the morning of the 2nd inst. I don't know how he got there as I saw him only at half-past twelve. He was suffering great pain when I saw him. He was in bed and suffering from a shock and in great pain. He had a wound on the left side near the lower margin of the ribs. It was a small circular wound of half-an-inch in length. There was another wound about an inch to the right of his spine. It was of the same diameter as the first wound. The lips of the wound were slightly averted. The wounds appeared to be recently inflicted. There was no actual external hæmorrhage going on then. There were no other external injuries on his body. I gave him a dose of morphia and stimulants and had the wounds closed. About half-an-hour afterwards the de

anything with regard to that statement. I examined the pouch which was handed to me and found there were only nine instead of ten ball-cartridges The packet was torn off. I took the number of the rifle and the pouch after I came back to the guard-room. The rifle and the pouch shown to me are the same which were handed me by the corporal. I made over the rifles, the pouch and the side-arms to Sergeant Rathbourne. I then took Wilson to the sergeant in charge of the artillery. Wilson made a certain observation to me.

The Coroner remarked that the observation should not go in evidence.

Mr. Brewin thought it otherwise. He of was opinion that the statement was voluntarily made. It would not be used as evidence against the accused if it were made before a police officer.

The Coroner decided to record the observation made by the accused. While on the way from the guard-room to the artillery Wilson said: "This is the third time I tried this; and I think I have missed my mark this time." When the men are not actually on "sentry-go" their rifles are placed in a rack which is in the front verandah near the guard-room. The rifles are in charge of the sentries who pace up and down in front of the guard-room. The rifles in the racks are not secure in the racks, and anybody can remove them at pleasure without making any noise. There is no light in the verandah where the rack is and the sentries in charge of the rack pace up and down at a distance of eight or nine yards from the rack and it is quite possible, therefore, to remove a rifle from the rack without the sentry observing it.

In cross-examination by the accused witness said: I do not know what your number was when you mounted guard.

The accused:—If I was sober why was I not placed on any post? I could not say why. I do not know why you were not placed on post from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Did you see me all the night in the guard-room?—No; I did not see you all the night in the guard-room.

Was I sober at half-past nine?—Yes. You were sober and on duty in front of the guard-room at that time.

Witness continued: There was some beer sent through you for the guards at their supper between six and seven o'clock, but how much I could not say; it might be nine, ten, or eleven pints.

How many of the guards drank this beer? I don't know.

Did you notice me on my post between 8 and 10 o'clock?—I saw you before you went on your post at eight; and saw you again after you had been relieved at 10 o'clock, Between 7 and 8 o'clock you did not give me beer from the pot brought from the artillery canteen. I do not know whether you brought beer from the artillery canteen. I did remember seeing you and Roe talk together at 7 o'clock. I do not remember that I spoke to you at half-past seven, nor do I remember seeing you on the form in the guard-room.

Captain Stable said: I was stationed at Colaba on the day in question. In consequence of information given to me at midnight on that day, I went to the Station Hospital where I saw the deceased. The deceased made a statement to me at 12-15 a.m. on the 2nd April. I reduced that statement to writing. I produce the statement, which is in my writing. The deceased was not able to sign the statement as he was quite incapable of holding a pen. He was perfectly aware of what he was saying, and I took it down correctly. I took down the purport of what he said in the form of question and answer. I read over to him each answer, and he did not wish any alterations to be made when I asked him whether the statement was correct. Wilson was not present when the statement was made. The statement was to the effect that Wilson had threatened to stab him about a month ago. Wilson had animosity towards him, and he shot him at midnight.

I have known Wilson by name for about three months.

The accused declined to cross-examine the witness.

Lance-Corporal Martin Brennan said: I am a Lance Corporal in the 1st North Lancashire Regiment, now stationed at Colaba. I know the deceased Bamford. I have known him for about five years and a half. I know Wilson. I have known him for about the same period.

Do you know what relations were existing between Wilson and the deceased?—In February, about the 11th, I saw Wilson and Bamford struggling together; Wilson had a rifle with a fixed bayonet, and Bamford tried to disarm him. On seeing this, I went to the assistance of Bamford, and we disarmed him and confined him in the guard-room. I know Wilson was placed before the Commanding Officer for that offence. I do not know anything more about it. Bamford was a steady young man. I never saw him quarrelsome.

Do you know what they were struggling for?—I don't know that. Bamford was not placed before the Commanding Officer in connection with that incident. He prosecuted the accused Wilson.

To the jury: Wilson is not a sober man. He drinks.

The accused declined to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Brewin here remarked that he had no further evidence to offer against the accused.

The Coroner, in summing up the evidence, said that the deceased was a lance-corporal in the 1st North Lancashire Regiment, and the accused Wilson was a private in that regiment. Bamford was also assistant school-master in the regimental school and from the evidence of his two comrades, it would appear that he was a very steady man. From the evidence of the last witness it would seem that there was a quarrel between the deceased and the accused on a previous occasion in February last, and they struggled with a fixed bayonet attached to a rifle in Wilson's hand. There was no evidence to show with what intention Wilson had held the rifle with the fixed bayonet on that particular occasion, but the last witness deposed that he went to Bamford's assistance and disarmed Wilson. There might have been some motive arising from that incident to induce Wilson to fire at the deceased and shoot him; if the jury were to believe that, then the probability was that the deceased was shot by Wilson. The evidence showed that first Wilson went to the guard-room and he was with the guard in the guard-room on the night of the 1st instant. The sergeant had been called and the jurors had heard his statement as to what took place that night. Wilson appeared to have been steady, after he had his turn about the verandah with the other men of the guard. It was not quite clear as to when Wilson left the guard-room, but it was quite clear that he did leave the guard-room; because after the flash had been seen and the report had been heard he was seen coming back to the guard-room with a rifle in his hand. When Roe and Wilmot came up the accused he pointed his rifle to the latter and said: "I will give you one too." Wilson did not mention any one's name, but had his rifle pointed at Roe when Wilmot ran up to him and pushing the rifle with his arm on one side, caught him by the throat; at this junction others came up to the spot and Wilson was arrested. On examination it was found that the rifle contained a discharged cartridge-case and the barrel of the rifle showed evidence of a rifle ball having recently passed through it. Wilson's pouch was also examined and it was discovered that one cartridge was removed there-from, and out of ten, nine cartridges were left in the pouch. The Coroner next called the attention of the jury to the medical evidence, which showed that the death was due to a gun-shot wound, and said that if they could connect the circumstance of the death of the deceased with the rifle containing that cartridge-case, and that rifle with the deceased, it would be for them to say whether Wilson committed the offence under the Penal Code. From the line of cross-examination by the accused, it appeared that he was inclined to adopt a plea of intoxication; but that was no excuse in law. If a man drank he did so at his own risk, and if he committed any act of violence he ought to take its consequences. The evidence did not prove that he was drunk at the time of committing the offence; on the other hand there was evidence to show that he was quite sober. Even if there was evidence to show that he was drunk, the law did not protect him.

The jury then retired, and after a short consultation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Wilson.

The Coroner on this verdict formally committed Wilson to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The accused was then taken to the House of Correction under police escort.

THE Yenisseisk Government Gazette announces the discovery in the government of Krassnoyarsk of immense coalfields. In the neighbourhood of Kubenkoff the rich and deep seams rise close to the surface. At Atschinsk the deposits are said to be even more extensive and valuable. The brown coal in most places overlies the anthracite beds. This discovery is, of course, of much importance to the new Siberian Pacific Railway.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the over worked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.— MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HARBOUR STEAMER SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to call the attention of Messrs. Shepherd and Company to the landing arrangements they have at Rewas, on the Dharamtor line. On Sunday, the 24th ult., the steamer Godavari, on her return voyage from Dharamtor, was detained there more than two hours in order to take on board about two hundred and fifty passengers for Bombay. At this port the company has only one large boat capable of carrying about eighty passengers, and one small canoe, holding not more than five or six persons, wherewith to take the passengers to the boat. When the tide is full, the canoe is not required, as the boat can be taken to the wooden pier, but when it is low water, the passengers have to be taken to the boat by means of this canoe. On the day I am speaking of the captain ordered, though somewhat late, one of the boats on board the steamer to be lowered down, but, notwithstanding this, we reached Bombay, at 9 p.m., nearly three hours behind time. Now, if the company had four or five canoes at the port, they could take the passengers to the boat in a short space of time even when there is an unusually large number. If this is found impracticable, then all the boats on board the steamer should be lowered down in such an emergency. Most of the passengers on Sunday were seriously inconvenienced by the delay. In this connection I may also suggest that if the Steam Navigatitn Company and the Kolaba Local Fund Board should jointly raise the money, it would be possible to further extend the wooden pier so as to allow the steamer to touch it and take the passengers direct as is done at Dharamtor. The necessity of this step is the more keenly felt when in foul weather one sees the danger and annoyance to which the passengers, and especially women and children, are exposed. Dharamtor is certainly not convenient for those who inhabit the several villages on this side of Alibag. The construction of the proposed pier will cost only a few thousand rupees, while the gain to both the company and the public will be immense.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

PASTEUROMANIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S." allow me to quote the words of the gentleman who has been appointed Director of the Preventive Medicine Institute at Chelsea and who gained his knowledge at the feet of M. Pasteur: "Eighty successive inoculations are necessary to produce the form of disease known as the short incubation period. When the incubation lasts only six to seven days the virus becomes what M. Pasteur calls 'fixed'; that is, the period of incubation is of six to seven days always, and the animal dies on the tenth day after inoculation. The importance of this fact cannot be over-estimated, for it was absolutely necessary before a preventive treatment could be applied to be provided with a constant and regular supply of virus of the same strength." From this it will be seen that there must be a succession of mad dogs; next, a series of eighty rabbits trepanned and inoculated before a preventive treatment can be applied. A large number of medical men of eminence has repeatedly charged M. Pasteur, on the ground that he does not "cure hydrophobia; he gives it." Finally it will be as well to know that the cultures produced at the Pasteur Institute are sent to many parts of the world, and that the institute here may also grow to be, as it seems it may, a vast trading concern, which will not only disseminate disease in our midst, but distribute it throughout India with even worse results than came from the preparation of the anthrax prophylactic at Odessa after M. Pasteur's formula, where of 4,564 sheep vaccinated, 3,696 died, in other words, only 19 per cent. of those treated survived. These facts must be well weighed by all those who may be affected, either in sanitary, humane or pecuniary ways, by the establishment of a similar institution in their midst.—Yours, &c.,

Malabar Hill, April 3. SARAH S. GOSTLING.

P. S.—I should mention that drawing-room protests are being held in different parts of London, at which are large and influential gatherings. The Ladies' Pioneer Club has also taken the matter up. Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Leycester, Mrs. Hawies, Lady Clarke are holding drawing-rooms, and Lord and Lady Monkswell, Lady Mount-Temple, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the Bishop of Manchester, Canon Wilberforce, Dr. Collins, Dr. Bowie, Dr. Gordon Stables, Surgeon-General Gordon, Dr. Berdoe, Dr. Haughton, Dr. Clarke, Mr. Passmore Edwards, and many more too numerous to mention are lending their sympathy by their presence. The crusade, besides, is going on in the form of petitions to the L. C. C., the Home Office, and local vestries, not to say anything of the public meetings that are going on.

S. S. G.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY PASS-HOLDERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As great inconvenience is experienced by the pass-holders of this railway in renewing their quarterly tickets owing to a very heavy crush round the pass office, will not the railway authorities suffer pass-holders to renew their passes a week before the month is expired? Many a time holders do not succeed in securing their passes owing to the said crush, and thereby are forced to purchase tickets when they have to go to their respective offices. Nay, these men when at the pass office have to encounter a series of severe rushes from those seeking to renew their passes. The G. I. P. Ry. authorities, I hear, permit their pass-holders to renew their passes after the 14th of every month. The same concession if shown to the pass-holders only (and not to those who wish to have new passes) by the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities will be highly esteemed.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, April 3. F. C.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

WE regret to record the decease from an attack of fever of Mr. Sitaram Hari Chiplunker, some time an honorary secretary of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the editor of its quarterly journal. Educated at the Deccan College, Poona, the deceased was known as a good English scholar in his time. The state of his health did not permit him, however, to take the degree, and he left the College in 1874. Three years later he went to Delhi as a member of the deputation from the Sarvajanik Sabha on the occasion of the assumption of the title of the Empress of India by her Majesty the Queen. Commencing from this date, Mr. Chiplunker's connection with the Sabha lasted eleven years, during which period he endeavoured to raise the status of the Association, and by his personal influence removed a good deal of misunderstanding as to its aims and objects. Mr. Chiplunker was not a sensational writer but he had a clear grasp of facts, independence of views, and straightforwardness—qualities which eminently fitted him for the post of editor of the quarterly journal. He was also the editor and the proprietor of the *Dnyana Prakash*, a local bi-weekly Anglo-Vernacular paper, till 1891, and latterly contributed to the columns of this paper. For the last two years he was the chairman of the managing committee of the City Municipality, where his sound advice and conciliatory manners were highly valued. Mr. Chiplunker acted as a secretary to the Forest Association of Tanna when the Forest Commission was sitting, and did good work in that capacity in the interests of the Association and the public. In private life he was kind and open-hearted, and his loss at the age of forty-two will be mourned by a large circle of friends throughout the Deccan. As the best portion of his life was spent in the service of the public, it is suggested that some provision should be made for his widow and the young son, who are practically left without any provision by his sudden and premature death.

AN incident, almost dramatic in its force, was lately witnessed, the *Daily News* says, outside Buckingham Palace. Lord Rosebery, who, by Royal command, had had an audience of the Queen, having kissed hands upon his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury, had driven off amidst the plaudits of the crowd. His brougham passed down the Mall, and was scarcely lost to sight, when an open victoria approached from Constitution Hill. In it were seated the illustrious statesman whom the new Premier had succeeded in office, his daughter, and his golden-haired grandchild, little Dorothy Drew. The effect was electrical. Cheers were indulged in by a few, but for the most part the spectators adopted a more sympathetic and appropriate method of salutation. Hardly a hat but was lifted as the carriage made its way towards Downing-street. Mr. Gladstone was evidently touched by the reception accorded him, and bowed his acknowledgments. Apparently the most boisterously happy personage present was the little Puritan-dressed lady, who by this time was standing between Mr. Gladstone and Mrs. Drew, laughingly kissing her tiny finger-tips in response to the demonstrations of goodwill offered on all sides.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 27th March:—

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Military Works, dated 24th January 1894, forwarding a further bill amounting to Rs. 3,088-9-5 on account of excavation in the new Customs basin, and stating that the Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, has recently decided that the contractors are entitled to a rate of Rs. 5-7-0 per 100 c. ft. for rock excavation instead of the rate of Rs. 4 previously charged to the Trust, which rate the contractors state was the through rate tendered for excavation in the wet basin only. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 26th February 1894. Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Military Works, No. 270 dated 9th March 1894, explaining that there is no difference in the rate of excavation for rock and earth in the new Customs basin, and that the extra payment to contractors is for an increased rate at Rs. 1-7-0 per 100 c. ft. on the total quantity of excavation, their rate being an all-round one, including both rock and earth.

Resolution—The amount should be paid.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 26th March 1894, reporting, with reference to a verbal request of the Chairman, that the cost of planting and maintaining trees along the new road from Tank Bunder Causeway to Kala Chowki will be Rs. 2-8-0 each per annum for six years, after which they would need no more care; that if the trees be planted on the footpaths about 3 feet from the kerb and 15 feet apart, 338 trees will be required, and the annual cost of maintenance will be Rs. 845; that the Bhendi, Asoka, and Australian Oak are the most suitable trees to plant on newly reclaimed ground: and that next month is the best month for planting them: and stating that the above estimate includes the cost of any few trees that may have to be bought, while the greater number can be got from cuttings of trees on other parts of the estate.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the road from Tank Bunder Causeway to the Kala Chowki has been completed in accordance with his requirements as regards construction, and he should be asked to arrange to take it over for maintenance. The Trustees think it very desirable that it should be planted with trees and are prepared to sanction the cost estimated at Rs. 845 if the Municipal Commissioner will undertake the subsequent maintenance of the trees.

The following papers were laid on the table:—Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 63, dated 19th March 1894, reappointing the following gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay:—Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram. Vijbucandas Atmaram, Esq.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week to 23rd Mar. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 23rd Mar. 1894.	For week ending 23rd Mar. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1892 to 23rd Mar. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	23	935	29	1,041
,, piloted out of harbour	18	953	22	1,023
,, transported.	16	770	23	772
,, attended to.	0	53	0	63
,, warped	4	93	3	27
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCKS.				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	13	417	18	423
Victoria Dock ...	9	374	10	336
Total ...	22	791	28	759
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	13	419	14	423
Victoria Dock ...	10	373	6	345
Total ...	23	792	20	748
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	8	...	16	...
Victoria Dock ...	11	...	16	...
Total ...	19	...	32	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	6	209	7	214		
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	3	153	4	148		
Total ...	9	365	11	362		

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

	No.	Period of occupation Days.	Tonnage.	During Week. No.	Tonnage.	Total. From 1st April 1893 to 24th Mar. 1894. No.	Tonnage.	From 1st April 1892 to 24th Mar. 1893. No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 24th Mar. 1894.									
Vessels under 985 tons subject to minimum charge.									
S. S. Kaveri* ...	2	2 days	872	...	...	} 52	23,444		
S. S. Kalanadi* ...		2 days	201	...	...				
S. S. Rajapuri*.	1	1 day	296						
S. S. Shastri* ...	2	1 day	198						
S. S. Ponani ...		1 day	872						
S. S. Vasnat ...	1	1 day	901	52	18,501				
Vessel charged on tonnage—									
S. S. Bahaduri*	1	1 day	1,589	...	...	66	166,985		
S. S. Imperator	1	1 day	4,119						
S. S. Brahmani†	1	1 day	1,015	50	108,172				
Total....	9	7 days	10,908	102	126,674	118	190,429		

* Docked together.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 24th March 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—"K. Papayram, Machinist to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Nazarabad, Mysore for planting purposes, by-name Ropana; Thomas Stephenson Weir, Health Officer, Bombay, and George Walshe, retired Warrant Officer, Grant Road, Bombay, for an India-Post Reply cover; George Murray Collom, Engineer and Tea Planter, care of W. G. Forbes, Mint Buildings, Calcutta, for an improved sifting and sorting machine for tea or grains, etc; Ruchill Chemical Company, Limited, of 6 Great Saint Helens, in the City of London, England, for apparatus for extracting substances by volatile solvents; Robert Wighton Moncrieff, Engineer, of Brookhurst, Demesne Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, England, for improvements in paper-making machines; Joseph David Everett, Professor of Natural Philosophy, of Dunbarton, Derryvolgie Avenue, Belfast, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, for improvements in wheels for cycles and other road vehicles; Samuel William Maquay, of 1, Whittingstall Road, Fulham, London, England, Engineer, for improvements in primary batteries and their application to miners and like portable electric lamps; William Hawkins and Thomas Hawkins, both of 38, Queen's Road, Buckland, Portsmouth, in the County of Hants, Mechanicians, for an improved metallic block to be used in the production of hydrogen; William Hawkins and Thomas Hawkins, both of 38, Queen's Road. Buckland, Portsmouth, in the County of Hants Mechanicians, for improvements in generators to be used in the production of hydrogen gas; Paul Dubois, of 10, Rue de Paradis, Marseilles, in the Republic of France, Engineer, for improvements in or connected with steam generators.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Lloyd Heber Chase, of Namoi Hawthorn Road, Caulfield, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Civil Engineer, for an improved optical fore-sight for rifles and other firearms and ordnance. (Filed 13th March 1894); Elisha Gray, of Highland Park, Lake County, State of Illinois, United States of America, Professor of Physics, for improvements in telautographs, or writing telegraphs. (Filed 15th March 1894); Henry Christopher Mance, K.B., of Manora, Newnham Road, Bedford, in the County of Bedford, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in heliographs. (Filed 15th March 1894.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—The Honourable Erastus Wiman, of New York, United States of America, for improvements relating to the pulverization or reduction of mineral or other substances and to apparatus therefor. (From 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895); Nathaniel Greening, of Warrington, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in wire weaving looms. (From 3rd April 1894 to 2nd April 1895.)

Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. J. C. Martin's invention for improvements in treating or imparting body or capacity to sulphate of baryata and other sulphates and substances, and the maufacture from materials so treated of white and tinted or coloured pigments. (Specification filed 19th December 1889); Mr. J. Higginson's Invention for improvements in apparatus for grinding the flats of revolving flat carding engines. (Specification filed 20th December 1889); Mr. J. Clarke's invention for improvements in carding engines. (Specification filed 23rd December 1889); Mr. W. E. Hobbs's invention for improvements in and relating to machinery for the prevention of accidents. (Specification filed 21st December 1889); Mr. J. Alves' invention for an improvement concentrating table. (Specification filed 20th December 1889.)

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIG-STICKING STORIES FROM A PLANTING DISTRICT.

IT was a real hot day in May. Ten of us were out for a three-day worry after pig on the Ganges *Dearas* and we just found it *hot*. We had had a good morning. Seven boars averaging thirty inches, and now we were crowded into a tiny building satire on a bungalow. We had two beds and a punkah. Plenty of drink; but ice had run out. It was hot, no one knows what heat is until he is stranded at midday in a low-lying sand drift of a *desara* with no ice. Several had taken to drinking marmalade and soda to quench their thirst. It was hot, three horses had turned turtle through the heat. Walers all three of them. It's strange how badly walers stand real excessive heat, the Arabs and country-breds didn't turn a hair, but it took a heap of cold water and beer to get the colonials over it. It was too hot to sleep, besides we only had two beds and they were charpoys, so we lay and gasped and smoked and drank. And talked, talkedpig for the most part. Many were the strange experiences related that afternoon. Men cannot live out their lives in a pig-sticking district without incidents of interst cropping up from time to time. Many of the stories will interest sportsmen and horsemen. They are all simple, straightforward, hard-riding planters' stories. Interesting possibly, but not strange or exaggerated.

"The nastiest day which I have had was once when F.—was staying with me. I had a big pig grass about two miles from the factory, and during the hot weather a strong boar would constantly come on to wallow in the river. Many are the good runs which I have had like this. When the weather is real hot a boar will not go far and he is always nasty. F.—and I got away after a nice boar about one o'clock on a hot May day. He headed straight for the open, and after a short time I got up and he jinched. F—got on him and speared. The pig then became real cross and gave me a turn. We were close to a small lake where a fishing family had put up a grass hut. On the edge of the lake a boy of about twelve was seated washing his mouth. The boar saw him and made at him. In his fright, the boy rolled over and then the boar was on him. It was the most ghastly sight that I have ever seen. The animal stood over the prostrate body, and literally commenced to disembowel the child. It tossed him hither and thither digging its snout into him savagely. Literally hooking my with him, as it turned him over and over. We were powerless to help or save him. The sight of the blood and the screams of the boy had so scared our animals that they would not go up. Suddenly the boy's father appeared on the scene. He was armed with an iron hoe. Taking in the situation in a second, he pluckily charged in to aid of his child. He bit the pig two heavy blows upon the head and then they both rolled into the water, leaving the boy a horrid mess, clutching the grass with twitching fingers. The pig swam the lake and F—went round and spined it with a single spear. I stayed with the boy and his father: the latter was unhurt. The child died within half an hour.

"I have seen what might have been a very similar accident; only through the mercy of the pig concerned no harm was done. We had ridden a pig hard, but he had jinked back and looked like making cover. Between us and the cover a couple of coolies were cutting *rabbi*. As soon as they heard us yelling and recognized that a boar was making a bee-line towards them, one jumped up and hid himself in the rabbi; the other, who was a mere boy, animated, I suppose, with the same idea as the ostrich in danger, lay where he was and drew his cloth closely over him. The pig had spotted him and diverged from his line to get him. We thought that all was up when the pig, instead of raking him to pieces as we expected, simply took him by his Hindu top-knot and worried him round in a circle. We got up and killed the beast in the rabbi. That coolie was in luck's way that day!"

"The spear is a real nasty weapon and it is five times as dangerous as the pig. I shall never forget when B—speared his pony. We were out with R—, B—got away after a boar and had a running fight with it. Somehow he got rid of his spear and galloped unto it. It entered by the girth and passed out behind the saddle. The pony died within eight hours. R—was very dry and unconcerned when he saw the accident. 'That is the sixth horse that I have seen speared like that!' he said. H—'s accident was still more lamentable. A large party were out in a big grass, five or six hundred acres or more. Early in the day W—dropped a spear in the grass and failed to recover it again. Later on H—on a big Australian was galloping through the grass after a pig. Just as he got up to the pig it came in, and he got mixed up with it. His horse apparently did not like it and commenced bucking and deposited H—. When the horse was caught it was bleeding like a pig from a wound in its chest. Everybody believed that it was a pig cut. But the wound refused to heal, and for ten months it remained in a bad state: the horse was never able to lie down even. At the end of that period a vet. Operated and extracted a hog-spear head and four inches of bamboo shaft from the wound. The horse died in three days. It had had that iron in its' inwards, for ten months, and W—recognized the head as the one which we had lost. The horse had evidently galloped on to the spear as it lay loose in the grass. H—was never a lucky man out pig-sticking. I saw him only a few seasons ago come to grief of in a rat hole: and his horse broke its neck. The pig proved to be sow which we were galloping at the time!"

"One of the funniest spear incidents which I have ever seen was at G—at—a two seasons ago. One little boar, about 28 inches, refused to break, and as the grass was short we determined to stick it in the grass. Somebody got up and speared and left the spear in. We could see the spear above the grass. The boar then slipped round and got into some longer grass, and we had to put the line of elephants in to get him out. Just as the line got to the spot where he was lying, a big tusker trampeted shrilly, and seizing the spear in its trunk plucked it out and threw it ten to fifteen yards in the air. Luckily it fell lead downwards, and harmed no one. I remember another curious spear incident. A pig was struck in the flank and the spear remained in. He broke merrily for the open in spite of the spear. As he skirted along a bank a sapling struck the end of the spear. The pig rolled over dead as if he had been shot with a bullet. Evidently he had been speared adjacent to some vital part and the sapling striking the end of the spear had levered the point or blade upon the vital spot!"

"No I have never seen an Englishman badly hurt by a pig. T—G—had a cut right through his top boot, I remember, which laid him up for some months. Also I saw a man badly bitten by a sow: the old lady damaged his toes and tore the sole off his boot. But such a case as General Kinlochs I have never seen or heard of in our district. Several men have been very close, I have been very close myself. I was out after a boar alone, and I had a big pariah dog with me. I got level with the pig and he came in and I speared him. The pig still kept going and took to some heavy jungle. A wounded pig dosen't sit unless he is very hard bit, and so I skirted round and waited. Out came my pig with the dog worrying him. I got on him again, and just as I got over him, my pony, not liking the blood, put out his feet and shot me right on the top of the pig. It was a nasty position, my spear was gone and I picked myself up to a sitting posture expecting that I was to have a bad time of it. The pig seemed little astonished at the catastrophe, and he squared up in front of me about ten yards away. It looked ugly, and I thought that I could see his bristles and ears lowering for the charge, when suddenly a body flashed past me, and my faithful pariah tackled the pig behind. It was all the work of a moment. Luckily my pony had stood, and I was all right again in no time, but I lost the pig I regret to say. The pony could not go up again. But the whole of my coat was covered with blood from the pig, so I had been in fairly close contact with him!"

"It's many seasons ago, but S—had a fairly nasty accident with a pig. He sneaked away after a boar without giving us a holloa, and we never missed him until it was breakfest time. Then we had to search for him. First we came accross his mare dripping with blood. The whole of her flank had been laid open by a tush cut. After an hour's search we found S—he was lying stunned side by side with a big boar which had his spear right through its body. The boar was dead. It took some time to get S—round again, and then he had only a faint idea of what had occurred. He had slipped away after the boar by himself, and it had turned upon him suddenly. He speared and then there was a shock, and he remembered no more. It was lucky that his spear did go home, or otherwise there would probably have been a bad accident, as the pig which was a real heavy one, had evidently knocked the mare off her legs!"

"I remember once some sportsmen being very sceptical about a picture where a pig was represented jumping and cutting a horses high up on the quarters. Now these gentlemen had had only a limited experience of pig-sticking or they would not have been so sceptical or hard upon the artist Pigs do jump and pigs of certain localities are more given to jumping than others. I know a grass the pigs of which invariably jump when they charge. R—tells me that we had a fourteen hand mare out just behind the cantle of the saddle: and I was out with H—the day that a pig cut the sleeve of his shirt from the elbow to the shoulder. There was no nonsense about that, as H—was on a 14 hand horse: the pig meant business and he jumped for it!"

Thus the afternoon passed. A dozen of other pig stroies were told, but they have escaped my memory, and I shall fail to call them back to mind until so no event occurs to bring them back vividly before me. As a sport pig-sticking is a pastime fit for kings. Nothing in this world equals it in the way of field sports.—*The Planter.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 2.

Quentin, Capt, Bo, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Poona.
Adair, Lt, Bengal, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Chamier, Lt, Bo, 1st Leinster Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Orman, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kamptee.
Irwin, Major, Bengal, R Warwick Regt, on duty, from Meerut.
Edge, Surgn Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty.
Wingate, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd Rl Scots, on leave, from Belgaum.

APRIL 3.

Melliss, Capt, Bo, on leave, from Quetta.
Iremonger, Lt, Bo, 2nd Dragoon L, on duty, from Mhow.
Williams, Capt, Bengal, I S Corp, on leave, to Allahabad.
Mess, Major, Bo, 1st Worcester Regt, on duty, from Karachi.
Wingate, Col. Bengal Mily Works, on furlough, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Henry, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Kanga, Surgn Major, Ms, I M S, on furlough, to Naosari.
Williams, Capt, Bengal, I S Corp, on leave, to Allahabad.
Bredford, Lt, Bengal, 1st D C L I, to rejoin, to Chakrata.
Biess, Lt, Bengal, 1st D C L I, to rejoin, to Chakrata.
Crutchly, Capt, Bo, 1st Leinster Regt, to rejoin, to Poona.
Bellew, Lt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th April, 1894.

1. All arms and accoutrements in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters at once for inspection.

2. The following members having resigned on leaving the country, are struck off the strength of the Corps from the 3rd instant:—Bombr H W Martin and Gunner P M Grant.

3. On Saturday, April the 14th, at 4-30 p.m., the Corps will assist the R A in manning the various Forts. The Parade for the same will be notified hereafter. Members are requested to keep themselves disengaged.

4. The prizes won during the past season will be distributed by General Gatacre on the 21st instant. Particulars will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th April, 1894.

1. Revised Rules for His Excellency the Governor's Cup and for Lieut. Col. The Hon'ble L H Bayley's Cup (for Cadets).

I. The Competition will take place between squads of eight files, one Officer and four Non-Commissioned Officers, all of whom must belong to the Company, only one squad to be sent from each Company. The Companies (A to G) will compete together, and the Cadet Companies will also compete together. The Competition will take place on the maidan in front of the Gymkhana on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 5 p.m.

II. If a Company wins the Cup three years in succession the Cup becomes the property of that Company.

III. The order in which the Companies will compete will be drawn for immediately before the Competition.

IV. Points will be given for the following:—

(1st—Precision of movements.
A } 2nd—Smartness and Correctness of Dress.
(3rd—Cleanliness of Arms and Accoutrements.
B—Manual and Firing Exercises.
C—Marching in fours and forming to the front or rear.
D—Passing obstacles.
E—Advance and retire in line.
F—As a Company changing front as the base Company of a line formation.
G—The Diagonal March.
H—As a Company meeting an attack by Cavalry.
I.—As a Company in column forming into line.

2. The Silver Cup presented as a shooting prize to A Company will be fired for at the Coorla Ranges on Thursday morning next, the 5th instant.

3. As the General Officer Commanding has ordered that the arms of the Regiment are to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer at an early date, it is urgently requested that all arms and accoutrements may be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

4. There will be Company drill for D Company behind the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members proceeding on leave are requested to return their arms, accoutrements and military saddlery to Head-Quarters without delay.

2. Members in possession of Carbines are requested to return the same with buckets to Head-Quarters without delay. Competitors for the "Scout Contest" will have them re-issued later.

3. Members competing in the "Scout Contest" are requested to send in their names to Lieut G W Moir. The Competition will take place on Saturday afternoon next at Bandora, if arrangements can be made. Members not taking part in this Contest are requested to return all arms, accoutrements and saddlery to Head-Quarters during the present week.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 31.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-Genl in Council is pleased to direct that H E's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr F Venning is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Mr A W B Power is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

MEDICAL.

With effect from the date on which Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col D O'C Raye, MD,

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

LORD BRASSEY'S interesting letter to the "Times" will have once more directed the attention of naval officers to the comparative advantages and disadvantages of enormous battleships and cruisers There are, of course, certain obvious objections to monster ships. First and foremost they cost a greater deal of money. They are also of too deep draught for the Suez Canal, and vail, in war, thinks the "Broad Arrow" be subjected to the grave disadvantages of being unable to enter channels which would be safe for enemies of smaller size. The battle of the Nile, for example, could never have been won by a fleet of monsters. Again, the larger our battleships and the greater their cost, the fewer of them we are likely to possess—under the present system of administration at all events. Then, too, as we have frequently urged of late years, a big battleship is as liable to be rendered useless by a torpedo as a smaller one. Some critics indeed refuse to believe that England was ever justified in embarking upon the programme of 1889. That view we do not share, knowing that the question was most carefully considered by the Admiralty six years ago, and that the desirability of laying down eight battleships of the Royal Sovereign type was well weighed. But, as Lord Brassey reminds us, six years have passed since then, and it does not by any means follow that the shipbuilding policy of 1889 holds good for 1894. On the contrary, the development of our navy during the past thirty years is a sufficient proof that there is absolutely no finality in marine architecture. In other words, we have not yet discovered the ideal battleships, although we have expended many millions in the attempt.

The lecture delivered by Mr. W. H. White, C. B., at the Royal Institution, on The Making of a Modern Fleet, comes peculiarly a propos at the present time. Mr. White holds the very high and responcible position of Director of Naval Construction, and it is with the greatest interest that we hear his views as to the shipbuilding powers of this country, and as to the requirements which must be fulfilled by the various types of war-vessel, from the line-of-battle ship to the torpedo-catcher. It is easy to gather from Mr. White's lecture that he by no means shares in the fears of Lord Brassey, as recently expressed in a letter to the "Times," that we are building our new battleships on too large a scale though it is obvious that he looks forward to obtaining a superiority in numbers as well as in tonnage over any possible hostile combination. If this superiority numbers be assured, Lord Brassey and those who agree with him would be the last to grumble; but the letter to the "Times," above referred to, was evidently written in the belief that it was intended to rely on a comparatively small number of monster battleships instead of a larger number of vessels of a more moderate displacement. We have consistently advocated the construction of a number of battleships of the Centurion class says the "Pall Mall Gazettee" twelve of which would cost no more than eight Royal Sovereigns, and, so long as the funds at our disposal are limited, we are of opinion that the country would get better value for its money in the twelve Centurions. Of course, the design of every battleship is more or less of a compromise between a number of conditions which it is desired to fulfil, and, in our opinion, the designers of the Centurion and Barfleur are to be credited with a type which fulfils in a satisfactory manner the most essential requirements.

The "Globe" thinks it is a disgraceful injustice that naval officers who, after serving many years in the service, are compelled through private affairs to leave it, should have absolutely nothing whatever to show that they have been connected at any time with the navy. Though officers in the army, militia, and even yeomanry, are usually allowed to retain the uniform of their rank after leaving the service, yet a naval officer has no such privilege. If he wishes to attend a Levee, for instance, he has to appear in an ordinary Court suit, while his brother officers of but yesterday appear in the uniform of the profession which he has himself had the honour of belonging to for all the best years of his life. A removal of this injustice surely, at least, could do no harm, while it would afford, to a certain degree, some valued return for years of work spent in the service.

The "Temps" has reported with much surprise the activity of the Italians upon the Alpine frontier. It seemed to be anticipated, said a contemporary, that the 14th and 15th French army corps were about to make a forward movement. At any rate the twenty-two Alpine battalions on the Italian side had received orders to leave their winter quarters and to proceed to the positions they usually occupy in the summer! The movement of these troops began on February 1, and they were presumably then in the actual defensive zone. In addition, the infantry of the line and bersagliери, which usually proceed to the mountains for the man œuvres, had been ordered to the principal passes of the Alps. Nor was this all. A commission of superior officers of engineers had inspected the valley of the Nervia, which opens at a distance of some kilometres from Ventimiglia, and had decided to establish a garrison at San Giorgio di Dolenegna, which had been destitute of troops since the time of the Napoleonic wars. So much for the French view. The "Italia Militaire," on the other hand, characterises the alarm as false and ridiculous. Not a soldier, says our Roman contemporary, has been moved, while the commission of superior officers was composed of the commander of engineers at Savona, and a medical officer, who were making preliminary surveys for a hospital!

The improved bullet-proof coat, invented lately by the tailor Dowes, was officially tested at Mannheim on Monday (March 12.) The result was a success, so far as the impenetrability of the coat is concerned. Fifeen shots were fired, and not one pierced the garment, which is about 2·38 inches in thickness. It is, however, considered doubtful by military men wnether the invention can be put to practical use for infantry soldiers, as its weight is about 8 lbs.

There is an article in "Blackwood's Magazine" which we welcome, not because it will teach anything concerning the duties of the Navy to naval men, or to those who have thought upon naval subjects, but because it will speak plainly to a great body of the unthinking public. Much that the writer says is but a repetition of what we have many times insisted upon. He is convinced that the coming storm is not far distant, and that England will have to fight alone. If she cannot command the seas, starvation awaits her. It will not be enough to have a fleet equal to the fleets of France and Russia. There has certainly, between rival politicians, been a good deal of juggling with this term equal, but we apprehend that there are few now who do not understand it to imply equal to beating. As the "Blackwood" writer says, we shall wage no equal contest; any other country may recover, but to us defeat must mean irretrievable disaster. The fault is that neither the classes nor the masses thoroughly understand the plain and broad facts of the naval situation; but the horny-handed son of toil will do well to take the writer's advice, sit down in front of his loaf of bread, fix his attention, and inquire into the origin and genesis thereof. We will not follow the writer in his disquisition upon the possibilities of blockade, the comparative merits of British and French ships (he is inclined to favour the latter), and other matters. He has accomplished his purpose of placing the facts in a clear light; but he does not convince us that 'the French, with their usual ingenuity, appear to get more fighting power upon a given tonnage than our designers are able to do.

Public attention in Germany is still concentrated upon the lamentable disaster on board the Brandenburg. It was not to be expected that the assurances of the Reichsanzeiger as to the inevitable character of such accidents would calm the German people. The matter has been brought before the Budget Committee of the Imperial Diet upon the discussion of the Navy estimates. After reducing the Government demands by 500,000 marks, in pursuance of the restrictive policy which has now for several years been adopted by the Opposition, Admiral Hollmann was called upon for a statement in regard to the disaster at Kiel. He ascribed it to the faulty construction of the steam valve, the plans for which were prepared in the dockyard office, and did not show any such precautionary contrivance as is always employed. These designs were sent direct to the workshops without having passed through the hands of the superintending official. The omission could not be discovered afterwards owing to the concealed position that would have been occupied by the safety appliance. Of this fatal defect the secretary could give no explanation, but he cited Sir George Tryon's mistake as an illustrative example of the fallibility of the human mind. The Vulkan Company will, however, not bear the whole blame, for it appears that there was but one Government offical to superintend the building of four warships, which could not, therefore, be thoroughly inspected. There is a loud outcry for an inquiry. The 'Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung propounds four questions to the Government. Granting the essential danger pointed out by the official organ, why were the doors of the port engine-room not closed, whereby the steam entered that room, and doubled the mortality? How came 50 men to be subjected to this danger, while barely half of that number would have made up the complement for the trials? If there was danger, surely as few men as possible should have been in the place where danger threatened. Was the ship in effect under forced draught, or had she been; and, if this was not so, why was not this trial made? Lastly, what is to be done with the engines? Will they be wholly rejected, or merely the damaged part be made good? The disaster has evoked wide sympathy both in Germany and abroad, and much is being done for the surviving sufferers.

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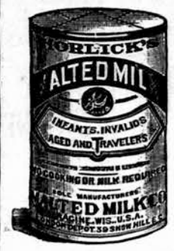

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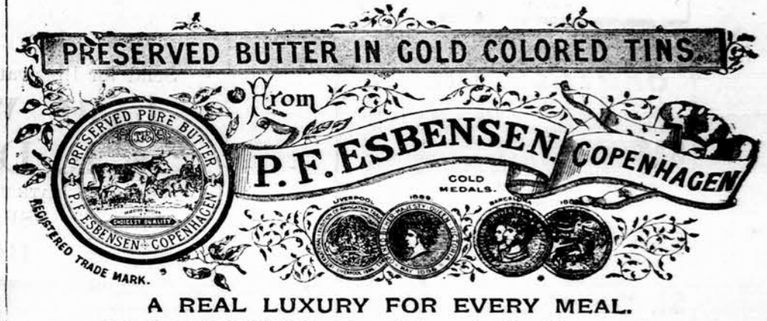

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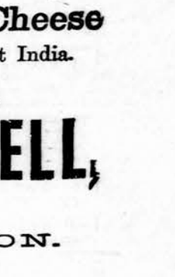

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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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OF
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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

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DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubebs or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

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THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

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"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,

"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

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Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
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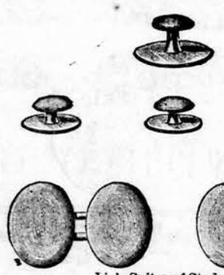
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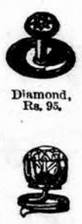
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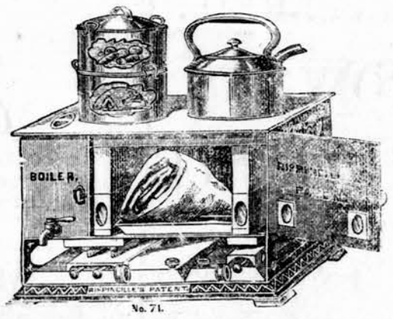

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

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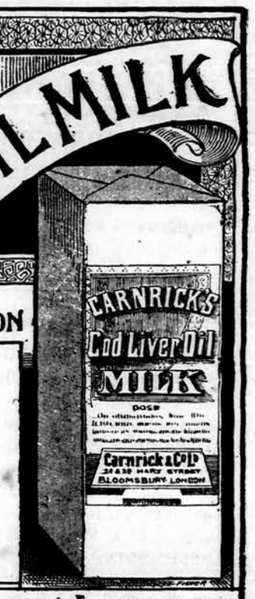
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchant, London.

CARNRICK'S COD-LIVER OIL MILK
THE BEST EMULSION



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The disagreeable features of cod liver oil removed by combination with another Food—Milk.

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
PRODUCES
LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS & MOUSTACHIOS.
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REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—

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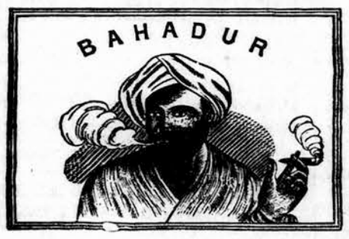

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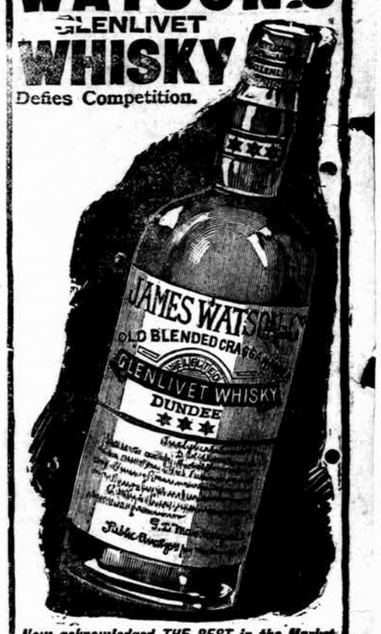

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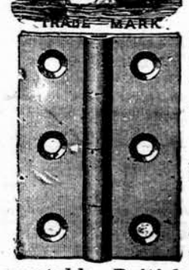

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LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
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Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
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